

John Dick 25 Wellington St. (hand)

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 73.—Vol. II.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

ONE PENNY.



LORD PALMERSTON PROPOSING TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS A GRANT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES. (See page 325.)

Notes of the Week.

An inquiry was held by Mr. John Humphreys, the coroner for East Middlesex, at the Town of Ramsgate Tavern, Wapping, on Saturday, respecting the death of Mrs. Eliza Smart, aged forty-five years who committed suicide on Tuesday week under very distressing circumstances. Mr. William Smart, 41, Clifton-street, Finsbury, said that the deceased was his wife. He was a manufacturer of composition ornaments, the business having been carried on for ninety-four years. The previous Tuesday evening the deceased was sitting at tea, and she was very desponding in consequence of the serious illness of their only child, who had since died. She said, after some time, "I do not like the flavour of this tea—I shall go out and buy some that is better." She dressed and went out. The next he heard of her was that she had leapt off London bridge. He had no doubt she committed suicide through distraction at the expected loss of her child. He had on one occasion, ten years ago, found her in a dying condition, and she confessed that she had taken poison, but she promised solemnly that she would not do such a thing again, if he would pardon her. The coroner said that there was something peculiarly melancholy in the fact of a mother committing suicide in so terrible a manner, while deprived of reason through grief at the expected death of an only and favourite child. The jury returned a verdict, "That deceased destroyed her life while of unsound mind."

DR. LANKESTER, coroner for Central Middlesex, held an inquest on Saturday afternoon, at No 72, Kensington-gardens-square, on the body of Mr. Frederick Matthey, aged forty-one, late proprietor of that mansion, and an East India merchant, who destroyed himself by leaping from one of the upper windows of his house on the morning of Wednesday last. Mr. C. Matthey, cousin of the deceased, said he saw him last alive on the previous Tuesday, when he seemed very much depressed on account of some business speculations he had entered into, which he apprehended would not realize his original expectations, and would necessitate his undertaking another journey to India, where he had suffered from sunstroke. He had been unable to sleep, and on Sunday, the 15th, he became so much depressed that it was deemed necessary to send for Dr. Vining, the family attendant, who prescribed for him. The evidence of Edna Mency, Caroline Miller, servants to deceased, and another witness, went to show that on the Wednesday morning Mrs. Matthey suddenly missed him from her bedroom, and on inquiry of the servants whether they had seen anything of their master they replied in the negative. A search, however, took place, and on going into the back yard the body of the deceased was found lying on the flagstones; blood had issued from the nose and ears. Dr. Taylor of the Queen's-road, Bayswater, was sent for, and pronounced life extinct. On going to one of the upper back rooms he window was found wide open, leaving no doubt but that deceased had precipitated himself from the window into the yard. Dr. Vining gave it as his opinion from the interview he had with deceased on the previous Sunday that he was in that state of mind to be almost unaccountable for his actions, and Dr. Taylor deposed that death had resulted from the fracture of the base of the skull, no doubt caused by the fall from the window. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

On Sunday night, between eight and nine, a fire broke out at 136, Southwark-bridge-road. At the time of the outbreak, Mr. Davis and his wife had gone from home, leaving four children on the premises. All of a sudden one of the elder children, a girl, noticed smoke pouring up the staircase, and in less than three minutes the flames rushed up the staircase. Fortunately, the eldest sister had the presence of mind to seize hold of the children one after another, and with the assistance of Mr. Davis, who resided next door, they were all got out of the house in safety. The fire was happily confined to the premises in which it began, but a great amount of mischief was done.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. John Humphreys, the coroner for Middlesex, held an adjourned inquest at the King's Arms Tavern, Mile-end-road, Stepney, touching the death of a newly-born male child, the illegitimate offspring of Caroline Burns, a domestic servant, aged fifteen, in the service of Mr. Hill, a Custom House officer, residing at No 51, Beaumont-square, Mile-end. The evidence went to prove that the girl Burns, on the morning of Monday, the 1st inst., complained of illness, when Mrs. Hill gave her some pills, and told her to sit in the parlour. Mrs. Hill then went up-stairs to the girl's bedroom to look up her dirty linen for washing; and while in the act of pulling out the skirt of a gown the body of a child fell out upon the floor. Mrs. Hill called her husband, Dr. Atkins, of the Mile-end-road, was then sent for, and on his arrival the child was found to be quite dead. The girl was placed in bed, and when questioned, admitted that she had given birth to the deceased. She likewise stated that one night in May last, while she was on her way to her master's house, she was accosted by a man with a shiny peak to his cap, who placed a handkerchief over her mouth and took her to a house near Stepney Church, where she became insensible. When she recovered she ran out, and went to Beaumont-square. She never mentioned what had occurred to any one. Dr. Atkins said that he had made a post mortem examination, and was of opinion that the child had been born alive and had died from suffocation. Mr. Gant, a pathological lecturer, said he had also examined the body, and agreed with the opinion of the last witness. The girl Burns was present, and when cautioned by the coroner declined to make any statement. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against Caroline Burns, for killing and slaying her infant child." The coroner then made out his warrant for her committal to Newgate for trial.

An inquest was held at Meltham, Yorkshire, on Saturday last, under extraordinary and painful circumstances. It appears that a young woman came from Golear, in the forenoon, to be married at the Huddersfield parish church, to a young man aged twenty-three named Green Armitage, a woollen slubber, residing with his uncle at Meltham, and was no little put about at the non-appearance of her intended partner. She waited till twelve, and then started off in a conveyance to Meltham to seek the bridegroom. Her horror may be imagined when she was shown his corpse, which had been taken out of New Bridge mill-dam only three hours before. There seems little doubt that the deceased committed suicide. George Dyson, a factory operative, deposed at the inquest to finding a pair of shoes, a cap, and an apron belonging to deceased, lying on the bank of the dam, at ten o'clock in the morning. He found deceased in the water a few minutes after. On taking him out he sent for Police-constable Rogers, of the county constabulary. That officer searched the deceased, and found £3 17s. 10d. in gold and silver in his trousers' pockets, which were tightly buttoned up, and secured by a brace passed round the body, evidently with the intention of preventing the money from falling out. John Hollingworth, butcher, deposed that he met the deceased on the previous Friday afternoon, at the bottom of Greenfield, in Saddleworth (nine and a half miles from where his body was found). He had no handkerchief round his neck, and looked wild and excited; yet he was perfectly sober. He talked sensible enough. He first said he was seeking work, but afterwards said that he had only set off from home "in a bit of a lark." The deceased was never again seen alive. As to the motive of suicide little can be conjectured with certainty; but it appears that the intended bride—in her family way and it is suggested that the discovery of this fact may have had something to do with the committal of the rash act. The deceased was with his intended on the previous Sunday, and made final arrangements for the marriage. The jury returned an open verdict.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

A Paris letter says:—"The Empress Eugenie, on Ash Wednesday, 'received cinders'—that is, allowed a priest to mark on her forehead the sign of the cross with ashes, and tell her as he did so to remember that she is dust and will return to dust; and it is said by a correspondent of the Press that she made all the people at Court go through the same ceremony. Her Majesty has also notified that she will expect the fasts which the Church orders for this solemn season to be observed, and that during the Lent the courtiers must be as diligent in the confession and attendance at church as she is."

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article upon the Polish insurrection, signed by its chief editor, M. Limayrac, says:—"The Polish insurrection might at its outbreak be considered as a matter of interior policy, but the intervention of Prussia has rendered it an European question. The disapprobation of the conduct of Prussia has been unanimous. Prussia might have convinced herself that she committed a great mistake by seeking to establish between Prussia and Russia a solidarity which does not exist. The Convention of the 8th February has created a false state of things between Russia and Prussia. If it were conceived in the spirit indicated it may have grave consequences. It may be doubted whether, in the haste of Prussia to aid Russia, Europe may not see under the present arrangement of the map, the old name of Poland, and instead of an insurrection of subjects against their Government see a reclaiming of nationality. It would be weighing afresh the whole question to renew the scene of the partition, and voluntarily put before the eyes of the world an act of iniquity against which the conscience of generations has not ceased to protest. This question casts deep and great disquietude in the midst of Europe, and at what moment does Prussia consider herself bound to assume such a responsibility? When France, giving an example of scrupulous respect for treaties and of moderation in her policy, and doing violence to her most earnest sympathies, has abstained from expressing even by a word the interest she has borne and will always bear for her ancient and unfortunate allies. Let us still hope that the text of the convention between Prussia and Russia will, for the most part, dissipate these apprehensions. In any case the counsels of friends will not have been wanting to Prussia, and she now knows what the whole of liberal Europe thinks of this violation of the principle of non-intervention."

AMERICA.

THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE OF CHARLESTON.

No news of the commencement of the bombardment of Charleston has yet been received. The fleet that conveyed the expedition consisted of 125 vessels of all descriptions. Federal accounts of the alleged raising of the blockade on the 31st ult. deny that the blockade was really raised.

The official despatch of Admiral Du Pont admits that the Federal gunboat *Mercedita* surrendered, and that the *Keystone State* was seriously damaged by the Confederate rams, which poured shot into her boilers, causing them to explode, with a loss of forty men, but asserts that no time of the action was the blockading squadron out of sight. Both the injured vessels succeeded in reaching Port Royal. The *Princess Royal*, under charge of the prize crew, also escaped during the confusion, and has arrived at Philadelphia, where she will be adjudicated upon by the Prize Court.

The news brought by the *Europa* of the new plan of the Emperor of the French for a meeting of Northern and Southern delegates, in neutral territory, to consult on the terms of a compromise, has been received without disfavour.

The *New York Times* says it can see no harm in commissioners from the North and South meeting in Montreal or Mexico, and discussing the existing difficulties.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* thinks the suggestion not only entitled to respectful but grateful consideration.

The following are despatches from officers commanding the Federal gun-boats off Charleston:—

The first is the report of Commander Stellwagen:—

"TO REAR-ADMIRAL S. F. DUPONT.

"United States steamer *Mercedita*,

Port Royal, Jan. 31, 1863.

"Sir,—I have to report that at half-past four this morning two iron-clad rams from Charleston, in the obscurity of a thick haze, and the moon having just set, succeeded in passing the bar near the ship channel, unperceived by the squadron, and made an attack upon it, this ship being the first encountered. Particular vigilance was exhibited by the officers and crew in the expectation of a vessel trying to run the blockade. At three o'clock in the morning we had slipped our cable and overhauled a troop-steamer running the channel. At four o'clock I laid down. Lieut. Commander Abbott was on deck giving an order to Acting Master Dwyer about recovering the anchor, when they saw a smoke and a faint appearance of a vessel close at hand. I heard them exclaim, 'She has black smoke,' 'Watch, man the guns,' 'Spring the rattles,' 'Call all hands to quarters.' Mr. Dwyer came to the cabin-door, telling me 'a steam-boat was close aboard.' I was then in the act of getting my pea-jacket, and slipped it on as I followed him out. I jumped to the poop ladder, saw the smoke and a low boat, apparently a tug, although I thought it might be a little propeller for the squadron. I sang out, 'Train your guns right on him—he ready to fire as soon as I order.' I hailed the steamer 'Aho! Stand clear of us and heave to.' What steamer is that? I then ordered my men to fire on him, and told him, 'You will be into us. What steamer is that?' His answer to the first and second hail was 'Hulloa!' The other replies were indistinct, either by intention or from having spoken inside of his mail armour, until in the act of striking us with his prow, when he said, 'This is the Confederate States steam ram.' I repeated the order, 'Fire!' 'Fire!' 'Fire!' but no gun could be trained on him, as he approached us on the quarter, and struck us just aloft our aftermast with a 32-pounder, and fired a heavy ride through us diagonally, penetrating the starboard side through our Normandy condenser, the steam-drum of our port boiler, and exploding against the port side of the ship, blowing a hole in its exit some four or five feet square. The vessel was instantly filled and enveloped with steam. Reports were brought to me 'that we were shot through both boilers; that the fires were put out by the smoke and steam; that a gunner and one man were killed; that a number of men were badly scalded; that the water was over the fire-room floor, and that the vessel was sinking fast.' The ram had cut us through at and below the water line on one side, and the shell had burst on the other side almost at the water's edge. After the ram struck she swung around under our starboard counter, her prow touching us, and hailed, 'Surrender, or I'll sink you. Do you surrender?' After receiving the reports, I answered, 'I can make no resistance. My boiler is destroyed.' The rebel then cried out, 'Do you surrender?' I said 'Yes,' having found my moving power destroyed, and that I could bring nothing to bear but muskets against his shot-proof coating. He hailed several times to 'send a boat,' and threatened to fire again. After some delay a boat was lowered, and Lieut. Commander Abbott asked if he should go in her, and asked for orders what to say. I told him to see what they demanded, and to tell them the condition we were in. He proceeded aboard, and, according to their demand, gave his parole on behalf of himself and all the officers and crew. His report accompanies this.

The ram having been detained a half-hour or more, now ran out for the steamer *Keystone State*, which vessel and three others we had tried to alarm by lights. We saw a shell explode as it struck the ram, without injuring her. Saw the *Keystone State* struck several times, and saw the steam and smoke blowing from her. The firing then receded in the northward and eastward, and was pretty brisk at the head of the line. I set everybody at work taking care of our wounded, pumping the ship, stopping leaks, examining the engines, &c. About six a.m. got things in order to stop a little steam and hove up anchor. The *Stellwagen* and *Flag* seeing our condition I told them they might be wanted to the southward to pick up men, the fighting now being over. In conclusion, I have to say that in the squadron where all the vessels were conspicuous for vigilance this ship has never been found wanting. Everything was done that circumstances permitted, and in a proper manner.

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,

"H. S. STELLWAGEN."

"The following is the report of Lieut.-Commander Abbott, giving an account of the proceedings on board the rebel ram and his reception on that vessel in regard to the disabled condition of the *Mercedita*:—

"Sir,—In obedience to your order I proceeded to the rebel ram and was received by Lieuts. Parker and Pl-rock, and conducted by the former inside of the house, where I was received by her captain. His name I did not learn. I told him I had come in the name of Captain Stellwagen to give up the United States steamer *Mercedita*, she being in a sinking and perfectly defenceless condition. They asked me about the condition of our boat and the number of the crew. I told them our boats were not large enough nor in a proper condition to carry our number of crew. After privately consulting with him the commodore the captain returned to me, saying, 'That they had concluded to parole our officers and crew, provided I would pledge my sacred word of honour that neither I nor any of the officers and crew of the *Mercedita* would again take up arms against the Confederate States during the war, unless legally and regularly exchanged as prisoners of war. Believing it to be the proper course to pursue at that time I consented. I was then informed that I could return to the *Mercedita*. I will here state in this report that I was on deck at the time the smoke from the ram was discovered, and in less than two minutes she was into us. Your order to fire into her could not be obeyed, as no gun in the ship could be depressed or trained to hit her, though every effort was made to do so, she being so low in the water and coming upon us 'quarterming.' We had only time to get the watch to their quarters, and before we could slip our cable we were without steam, a shell having passed completely through the ship and boiler.

"I am, very respectfully,

"T. ABBOTT, Lieut.-Commander.

"Captain Henry S. Stellwagen, United States

steamer *Mercedita*."

"Commodore Leroy, of the *Keystone State*, reports to Rear-Admiral Dupont:—

"Sir, I have to report that about five o'clock on this day, Jan. 31st, while at anchor off the main entrance of the harbour of Charleston, the ship was approached by what was supposed to be a steamer, but regarding her appearance as suspicious I ordered the cable to be slipped, and fired a gun, which was responded to by a shell, when I ordered the guns to be fired as they could be brought to bear upon the object. On putting my head to the eastward it was discovered that there was one on each quarter, and we made them out from their peculiar construction to be iron clads after the model of the *Merrimac*. Owing to a fire in the hold, we stood to the northward about ten minutes, and shoaling water, kept south-east about ten minutes, to enable us to subdue the fire, and then I turned around, and under full steam, proposed attempting to run down the ram, but about six a.m. a shell from one of them entered on the port side, under the forward wheel-house guard, passing the port steam chimney, landing in the starboard, depriving us of our motive power. Ten rifle shells struck the ship, and two burst on the quarter deck, most of them striking the hull, being near and below the water line. Our steam chimneys being destroyed, our motive power was lost, and our situation became critical. There were two feet of water in the ship, and leaking badly—the water rising rapidly, and the firehold on fire. Others of the squadron coming along, the ram that had injured us so much altered her course, and before our wheels entirely stopped we were enabled to get a hawser from the *Memphis*, and were taken in tow. I regret to report our casualties very large. Some twenty were killed and twenty wounded. Among the killed I have to mention the surgeon of the ship, Assistant surgeon Jacob H. Gettold, who was killed while in the act of rendering assistance to some of the wounded. Captain Wainwright, of the *Memphis*, kindly gave us the services of Acting Assistant Surgeon Brown, to whom I feel much indebted for the attention he has exhibited in caring for the wounded. Being unable to communicate with the senior officer present personally or by signal, I deemed it my duty (Commander Fraley advising the step) to make the best of my way to Port Royal, Commander Fraley, by my request, advising the senior officer that I would leave in tow of the *Memphis* unless he gave other orders.

"Accompanying, please find list of casualties. In conclusion, I beg to call attention to the desire manifested by all under my command to destroy the enemy, and particularly to the cool and efficient manner in which I was seconded by Lieut. Commander Thomas H. Eastman, the executive officer of the ship.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "WM. E. LEROY, Commander."

The *Times* correspondent at New York writes as follows:—

"Even the triumphant character which General McClellan's recent tour in New England has assumed is due in great measure to his known opinions on the slavery question. General McClellan is an opponent of slavery, but he denies the right of the Federal Government to intermeddle with or abolish it, considering it wholly a question for the people of the several States in which it exists, acting through their own executives and legislatures to retain, to modify, or to abolish, as they please. In this respect his opinions are in perfect accord with those of the Democratic party of the North and North-West. For this reason, as well as for the fact that he has been made the victim of Abolitionist intrigue and persecution, he has become the most popular man in the country, and would be elected President to-morrow if the election were pending. If there be any other as popular as he, it is General Stonewall Jackson, 'old Stonewall,' as he is affectionately called, whose praises, rebel though he be, are upon all tongues, and whose portrait graces the windows of all the book-shops and photographic stores of Broadway. To General McClellan—disagreeable as the fact may be to the President and his Administration, and to the Republican party generally—the eyes of the whole people are turned. He has never sought popularity, but he has won it. He has never obtruded himself on attention; he has always been patient and dignified; he has always avoided Buncombe, and even the fair retaliation which he might have inflicted upon his opponents; he has invariably kept a single heart for his duty, and done his best; and the result is, in connexion with the popular belief in his military talents, which may or may not have been overrated, that his reputation obscures that of every other man in the country. The army of the Potomac has ceased to be an army in the true sense of the word since he was removed from its command, and is fast falling to pieces from desertion, discouragement, and demoralization. Were the President to re-appoint him, that army might possibly be restored to its old efficiency, and gold in Wall-street would fall five

per cent. on the mere announcement of the intention. For ten days there have been constant repetitions of a report, President, wiser and more forgiving than his ministers, has upon this course, that he had actually proposed it to his council, and that every member of the Government, with the exception of Mr. Seward, had threatened to resign if he persisted thereupon he had ceased to argue the question. The obtained all but universal credence; but those who best President attach the least importance to it. Mr. Lincoln threw man, and he knows that to take McClellan back this moment of despondency would be to take back the public opinion may point to McClellan as the coming man. President does not believe it, and there are those around think that the real 'coming man' sits at the council board ington; that the day and the hour are the day and the lawyers, and not of military dictators; and that McClellan got rid of, should be got rid of for ever."

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

In the government of Sandomer, Langiewicz routed the on the 13th inst, captured two guns, and marched to Stak the govern ment of Kalik the insurrection is extending, and a very considerable town, is in their possession, and num attachment of the insurgents occupied Wierzbolow, in the go of Augustow. The exploits of Langiewicz attract the larg of attention. He has shown himself an accomplished tacti is waging his war on the guerrilla principles so clearly dev a work written by the late distinguished General Chra This work has been read and studied by many young P it's fruit is now visible. Langiewicz was again attacked at Krzyzew, but defended himself bravely, though obliged to the increased forces of the enemy by taking refuge in the the forests. General Ramsay has again issued an on military discipline shall be still more rigorously enforced; murders and barbarities already perpetrated, therefore, in Warsaw the terror of the Government is very great, as in whose house arms or insurgents may be found will be destroyed by cannon. Heartrending as were a few de seeing the massacres by the Russians at Tomaszow on the we cannot help recording some fresh ones, furnished credible source. The brother of Colonel Dombrowski, barously murdered; a lad, years fifteen old, havi out of the house at the roar of the cannons, exclaim it was the intervention of Providence that kept t sian bullets from the Poles. An infuriated Cossack hear seized the boy, and saying, 'Let Providence now keep th from you,' killed him on the spot. One of the murdered H a spoon in his pocket, with which the Russian soldier to blood out of the Pole's wounds, and placing it to the li corpse, shouted out, 'Drink some of this punch.' Not describe the degree of atrocity which marks this Russian of The town of Krzyzew was on the 14th instant occupie Russians, and levelled to the ground, the greater part of habitants imprisoned, among them the curate Lukaswi moreover, was beaten with sticks unmercifully. The in having been met near that town, offered a gallant resist had several wounded, among whom was a priest. They treated into the forests of Kielezopol. How long this sa war will last, and where it will end, is known to heav The Poles, on hearing that the Prussian troops will com assistance of the Russians, are more than ever determin the last drop of their blood, and already signs of the peasa favourable to the movement are numerous. They not on Lithuania, join the rank of the insurgents, but eve give them help, shelter, and information about the ments of the enemy. As things look at present, may be subdued, if the Prussian alliance is to be —but Russia will not conquer, for it will be only t quest of a grave hallowed by the sympathies of all civilise and the public opinion of Europe. Russia's character if any, and her real power will be buried in the same grave.

On the evening of the 10th February, Langiewicz rece formation that a Russian corps a great deal more num coming from Radom to reinforce that which had just been Not wishing to accept an engagement which might prove he retreated during the night of the 11th into the thickest the wood. The nuns of the convent thought it would not dent to wait the arrival of the Russians, and they followed sargents. The Russians arrived on the 12th, and bombas convent, not perceiving that it was evacuated. They fou wooden cannon left there by the insurgents. This exploi plished, they abandoned the wood of Szwenty-Krzyz, and on to the town of Stachow. The principal corps of insur the government of Lublin occupy the grounds in the nei hood of Dubienka. General Ramsay, commander-in-chie Russian army, is accused of having excited the soldiers to atrocities which have not been equalled in Europe since vasion of the Tartars.

The *Inva ide Russe* of the 14th instant publishes the fo despatches:—

"On the 13th, Major-General Nostitz announced by te from the wood of Bielowieje that, having pursued the ins with the bayonet during five days, he came up with the p corps, commanded by Kotchauski, and that he completely them. He captured a file released several prisoners, ar asessed himself of sixty-three horses, with a large qua clothing, arms, ammunition, and medical stores. The ins lost thirty-two killed in action and twenty-five killed by plosion of a cask of gunpowder."

The *Nord* asserts that there are now in Poland upwards of Russian infantry and cavalry, and about 200 guns. Wit forcements which will shortly be there the army will p total of 120,000 men. It seems, however, from various a rceived from Poland that the reinforcements have hither unable to proceed further than Lithuania, where the excit so great that all the force at hand is needed to prevent a reaction.

The *Independence* gives as a rumour, a statement t Emperor Napoleon has sent one of his aides-de-camp to with an autograph letter for the King of Prussia.

The *Posen Journal* gives the following episode of the tion:—"A handful of insurgents, composed entirel of the nobility, has been surprised in the neighbourhood chew. A frightful carnage took place. The chief of th group, who had just arrived from Paris, encouraged his com to the attack, despite the shower of balls and grape-shot, f fell, killed by two balls in the breast. Several of his com however, with the courage of despair, threw themselves Russian ranks, and cut a passage through."

The Channel fleet will anchor at the Nore to welcome proach of the Princess of Denmark to these shores

A STRANGE attempt at robbery took place a few nights Paris. A Baron and Baroness de Ladoucette were returni from a party; just as their carriage pulled up at the door house, and they were preparing to alight, some thieves ru to the carriage door, on the side where the lady was sitt endeavoured to open it and to gain possession of her di They would perhaps have succeeded, if there were several had not the coachman had the presence of mind to whip hi and thus defeated their intentions. The fellows took to th but three of them were overtaken and secured.

having been detained a half-hour or more, now ran out teamer Keystone State, which vessel and three others were to alarm by lights. We saw a shell explode as it struck without injuring her. Saw the Keystone State struck times, and saw the steam and smoke blowing from her, then receded in the northward and eastward, and was risk at the head of the line. I set everybody at work taking our wounded, pumping the ship, stopping leaks, examining, &c. About six a. m. got things in order to stop team and hove up anchor. The Stettin and Flag seeing it I told them they might be wanted to the southward, the fighting now being over. In conclusion, I have at in the squadron where all the vessels were conspicuous, and this ship has never been found wanting. Everything that circumstances permitted, and in a proper manner.

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,"
"H. S. STELLWAGEN."

following is the report of Lieut.-Commander Abbott, a account of the proceedings on board the rebel ram and on that vessel in regard to the disabled condition of edita:—

In obedience to your order I proceeded to the rebel ram received by Lieuts Parker and Pl. rock, and conducted by inside of the house, where I was received by her captain name I did not learn. I told him I had come in the Captain Stellwagen to give up the United States steamer, a, she being in a sinking and perfectly defenceless condition. They asked me about the condition of our boat and the of the crew. I told them our boats were not large enough proper condition to carry our number of crew. After consulting with the commodore the captain returned to me, "That they had concluded to parole our officers and crew. I would pledge my sacred word of honour that neither I of the officers and crew of the Mercedita would again take against the Confederate States during the war, unless regularly exchanged as prisoners of war. Believing it proper course to pursue at that time I consented. I was armed that I could return to the Mercedita. I will here his report that I was on deck at the time the smoke from was discovered, and in less than two minutes she was into order to fire into her could not be obeyed, as no gun in could be depressed or trained to hit her, though every made to do so, she being so low in the water and coming "quartering." We had only time to get the watch to rters, and before we could slip our cable we were without shell having passed completely through the ship and

"I am, very respectfully,

"T. ABBOTT, Lieut.-Commander.

tain Henry S. Stellwagen, United States

steamer Mercedita."

modore Leroy, of the Keystone State, reports to Rear-Dupont:—

I have to report that about five o'clock on this day, Jan. 11, at anchor off the main entrance of the harbour of m, the ship was approached by what was supposed to be a but regarding her appearance as suspicious I ordered the to be slipped, and fired a gun, which was responded to by a en I ordered the guns to be fired as they could be brought pon the object. On putting my head to the eastward I overed that there was one on each quarter, and we made from their peculiar construction to be iron clads after the the Merrimac. Owing to a fire in the hold, we stood to ward about ten minutes, and shoaling water, kept t about ten minutes, to enable us to subdue the fire, I turned around, and under full steam, proposed attempting own the ram, but about six a. m. a shell from one of them on the port side, under the forward wheel-house guard, hept steam chimney, landing in the starboard, depriving motive power. Ten rifle shells struck the ship, and two the quarter-deck, most of them striking the hull, being t below the water line. Our steam chimneys being t, our motive power was lost, and our situation became There were two feet of water in the ship, and leaking e water rising rapidly, and the firehold on fire. Others of iron coming along, the ram that had injured us so much or course, and before our wheels entirely stopped we were t get a hawser from the Memphis, and were taken in tow. o report our casualties very large. Some twenty were t twenty wounded. Among the killed I have to mention on of the ship, Assistant Surgeon Jacob H. Gotwold, who t while in the act of rendering assistance to some of the

Captain Wainwright, of the Memphis, kindly gave us the f Acting Assistant Surgeon Brown, to whom I feel much for the attention he has exhibited in caring for the

Being unable to communicate with the senior officer eonally or by signal, I deemed it my duty (Commander ivising the step) to make the best of my way to Port mmander Frailley, by my request, advising the senior t I would leave in tow of the Memphis unless he gave

mpanying, please find list of casualties. In conclusion, I tention to the desire manifested by all under my com- estry the enemy, and particularly to the cool and edifi- ner in which I was seconded by Lieut. Commander t Eastman, the executive officer of the ship.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "WM. E. LEROY, Commander."

nes correspondent at New York writes as follows:—

the triumphal character which General McClellan's r in New England has assumed is due in great measure wn opinions on the slavery question. General McClellan ent of slavery, but he denies the right of the Federal nt to intermeddle with or abolish it, considering it uestion for the people of the several States in which it ng through their own executives and legislatures to re- idify, or to abolish, as they please. In this respect his re in perfect accord with those of the Democratic e North and North-West. For this reason, as well as for e he has been made the victim of Abolitionist intrigue ntion, he has become the most popular man in the ad would be elected President to-morrow if the election ing. If there be any other as popular as he, it is General Jackson. "Old Stonewall," as he is affectionately called, es, rebel though he be, are upon all tongues, and whose ees the windows of all the book shops and photographic roadway. To General McClellan—disagreeable to the e to the President and his Administration, and to the e party generally—the eyes of the whole people are e he has never sought popularity, but he has won it. He obtruded himself on attention; he has always been ad dignified; he has always avoided Buncombe, the fair retaliation which he might have in- pon his opponents; he has invariably kept a art for his duty, and done his best; and s, in connexion with the popular belief in his military oh may or may not have been overrated, that his repu- ration of every other man in the country. The army nro has ceased to be an army in the true sense of the e he was removed from its command, and is fast falling rson desertion, discouragement, and demoralization- 'resident to re-appoint him, that army might possibly be its old efficiency, and gold in Wall-street would fall five

per cent. on the mere announcement of the intention. For the last ten days there have been constant repetitions of a report that the President, wiser and more forgiving than his ministers, had resolved upon this course, that he had actually proposed it to his assembled council, and that every member of the Government, with the exception of Mr. Seward, had threatened to resign if he persisted, and that thereupon he had ceased to argue the question. The story has obtained all but universal credence; but those who best know the President attach the least importance to it. Mr. Lincoln is a shrewd man, and he knows that to take McClellan back again at this moment of despondency would be to take back a master. Public opinion may point to McClellan as the coming man, but the President does not believe it, and there are those around him who think that the real 'coming man' sits at the council board at Washington; that the day and the hour are the day and the hour of lawyers, and not of military dictators; and that McClellan, once got rid of, should be got rid of for ever."

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

In the government of Radom, Langiewicz routed the Russians on the 13th inst, captured two guns, and marched to Stakowa. In the government of Kalik the insurrection is extending, and Konin, a very considerable town, is in their possession, and numerous detachments of the insurgents occupied Wierzbolow, in the government of Augustow. The exploits of Langiewicz attract the largest share of attention. He has shown himself an accomplished tactician, and is waging his war on the guerilla principles so clearly developed in a work written by the late distinguished General Chrzanowski. This work has been read and studied by many young Poles, and its fruit is now visible. Langiewicz was again attacked at Swiento Krzyce, but defended himself bravely, though obliged to yield to the increased forces of the enemy by asking refuge in the hills and the forests. General Ramsay has again issued an order that military discipline shall be still more rigorously enforced; and the murders and barbarities already perpetrated, therefore, redoubled. In Warsaw the terror of the Government is very great, as any one in whose house arms or insurgents may be found will be tried by a drumhead court-martial and executed at once, and the house to be destroyed by cannon. Heartrending as were a few details respecting the massacres by the Russians at Tomasz on the 5th inst., we cannot help recording some fresh ones, furnished from a credible source. The brother of Colonel Dombrowski was barbarously murdered; a lad, years fifteen old, having run out of the house at the roar of the cannons, exclaimed that it was the intervention of Providence that kept the Russian bullets from the Poles. An infuriated Cossack hearing this, seized the boy, and saying, "Let Providence now keep the bullets from you," killed him on the spot. One of the murdered Poles had a spoon in his pocket, with which the Russian soldier took some blood out of the Poles' wounds, and, placing it to the lips of the corpse, shouted out, "Drink some of this punch." Nothing can describe the degree of atrocity which marks this Russian campaign. The town of Krzeszow was on the 14th instant occupied by the Russians, and levelled to the ground, the greater part of the inhabitants imprisoned, among them the curate Lukasiewicz, who, moreover, was beaten with sticks unmercifully. The insurgents having been met near that town, offered a gallant resistance, and had several wounded, among whom was a priest. They then retreated into the forests of Ksiezopole. How long this sanguinary war will last, and where it will end, is known to heaven alone. The Poles, on hearing that the Prussian troops will come to the assistance of the Russians, are more than ever determined to shed the last drop of their blood, and already signs of the peasants being favourable to the movement are numerous. They not only, as in Lithuania, join the rank of the insurgents, but everywhere give them help, shelter, and information about the movements of the enemy. As things look at present, Poland may be subdued, if the Prussian alliance is to be effective—but Russia will not conquer, for it will be only the conquest of a grave hollowed by the sympathies of all civilised nations and the public opinion of Europe. Russia's character if she had any, and her real power will be buried in the same grave.

On the evening of the 10th February, Langiewicz received information that a Russian corps a great deal more numerous was coming from Radom to reinforce that which had just been beaten. Not wishing to accept an engagement which might prove decisive he retreated during the night of the 11th into the thickest part of the wood. The nuns of the convent thought it would not be prudent to wait the arrival of the Russians, and they followed the insurgents. The Russians arrived on the 12th, and bombarded the convent, not perceiving that it was evacuated. They found two wooden cannon left there by the insurgents. This exploit accomplished, they abandoned the wood of Swenty-Krzyz, and moved on to the town of Stachow. The principal corps of insurgents in the government of Lublin occupy the grounds in the neighbourhood of Dubienka. General Ramsay, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, is accused of having excited the soldiers to commit atrocities which have not been equalled in Europe since the invasion of the Tartars.

The *Invaide Russe* of the 14th instant publishes the following despatches:—

"On the 13th, Major-General Nostitz announced by telegraph from the wood of Bielewiec that, having pursued the insurgents with the bayonet during five days, he came up with the principal corps, commanded by Kotchauski, and that he completely defeated them. He captured a flag released several prisoners, and possessed himself of sixty-three horses, with a large quantity of clothing, arms, ammunition, and medical stores. The insurgents lost thirty-two killed in action and twenty-five killed by the explosion of a cask of gunpowder."

The *Nord* asserts that there are now in Poland upwards of 80,000 Russian infantry and cavalry, and about 200 guns. With reinforcements which will shortly be there the army will present a total of 120,000 men. It seems, however, from various accounts received from Poland that the reinforcements have hitherto been unable to proceed further than Luthuania, where the excitement is so great that all the force at hand is needed to prevent an insurrection.

The *Independence* gives as a rumour, a statement that the Emperor Napoleon has sent one of his aides-de-camp to Berlin, with an autograph letter for the King of Prussia.

The *Posten Journal* gives the following episode of the insurrection:—"A handful of insurgents, composed entirely of the youth of the nobility, has been surprised in the neighbourhood of Plotchew. A frightful carnage took place. The chief of the little group, who had just arrived from Paris, encouraged his companions to the attack, despite the shower of balls and grape-shot, but soon fell, killed by two balls in the breast. Several of his companions, however, with the courage of despair, threw themselves on the Russian ranks, and cut a passage through."

The Channel Fleet will anchor at the Nore to welcome the approach of the Princess of Denmark to these shores.

A STRANGE attempt at robbery took place a few nights since in Paris. A Baron and Baroness de Ladoucette were returning home from a party; just as their carriage pulled up at the door of their house, and they were preparing to alight, some thieves rushed up to the carriage door, on the side where the lady was sitting, and endeavoured to open it and to gain possession of her diamonds. They would perhaps have succeeded, for there were several of them, had not the coachman had the presence of mind to whip his horses and thus defeated their intentions. The fellows took to their heels but three of them were overtaken and secured.

Provincial News.

OXFORDSHIRE.—THE MURDER OF MR. ALLEN.—The adjourned inquest upon the body of Mr. James Allen, found dead, was resumed before Mr. Henry Churchill, coroner for the northern division of the county, at Oxford. Hannah Woods, landlady of the Jersey Arms, declared that the deceased and the accused, Noah Austin, left her house about ten minutes before six o'clock. William Wolcott, in the employ of the deceased, said that at half-past six the accused came to him, and asked him to go and meet his master along the Calcutt-road. He went as directed, and found the deceased lying on the ground, with the left side of his face all blown away. He was quite dead. Various witnesses spoke to the same facts. Mr. J. P. Cresswell, surgeon, Steeple Aston, said he had made a post mortem examination, and found two bullets in the head of the deceased, either of the wounds caused by which would have caused death. Thomas Joseph Watkins, a gunsmith at Banbury, stated that on the 11th inst. the prisoner came to his shop, and bought a six-barrel revolver and eighteen bullets. Sergeant Moulton said that he had opened the accused's desk, and there found a powder-flask, a key, and a purse belonging to Mr. Allen. Miss Elizabeth Allen identified the purse, which her father usually carried with him. Various other witnesses having been examined, whose statements all tended to confirm the suspicions against the prisoner, the Coroner summed up. The jury, after an absence of half an hour, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the prisoner. Austin was charged with wilful murder before the Leicester petty sessions. The proceedings lasted upwards of six hours, and the prisoner was fully committed to take his trial at the ensuing Oxford Assizes, which commenced on Monday. The prisoner, who had hitherto treated the charge with indifference, upon hearing the decision turned deadly pale, his face quivering with emotion, and was obliged to have the support of the police in going to the police station. He was taken to Oxford Gaol.

YORKSHIRE.—SWINDLING IN LEEDS.—A case of importance to the commercial community has come to light within the last few days. A short time ago announcements were issued of the establishment of "The National Provincial Discount Company (Limited)." The head offices being at No. 75 Cannon-street, W., London. The active managers of the concern were two persons named Broekensher and Fletcher, and they appointed a young gentleman, named Henry Lascelles Carr, their Leeds agent. An advertisement in the *Mercury* called attention to the Leeds agency, and announced that the company were prepared to discount paper, on banking terms. A firm in Halifax seeing the advertisements came to Leeds and had an interview with Fletcher and Carr, at the office of the latter. During the conversation Fletcher agreed to discount respectable paper to any reasonable amount, upon which a bill for £100 was offered. For this Fletcher gave a seven days' bill on the company, deducting certain charges. In seven days the bill was presented and honoured. A short time afterwards a correspondence passed between the parties, and at length the discount "company" succeeded in getting respectable paper to the amount of £1,200 from the same firm, giving a seven days' bill for the amount in return, as in the case of the previous £100. When the second seven days' bill became due, however, it was dishonoured, and on inquiry it was found that Broekensher and Fletcher had absconded, and that the "company" had no existence. Mr. Carr was apprehended as an accomplice in the transaction, and several days ago was remanded by the magistrates to give time for the apprehension of the other persons. From what has subsequently transpired it appears that there is every reason to believe that Mr. Carr, who is respectfully connected, and who has only been in business as a commission agent for a short time, has been duped in the matter, and we are informed that he is actually money out of pocket. It is believed that the paper of the Halifax firm has been put in circulation, as part of it has been traced to Birmingham. On Friday, Mr Carr was remanded for a week, but failed to appear. Broekensher was apprehended at Brighton on Friday, and arrived in Leeds the same night. They were taken before the magistrates on Saturday, and remanded till Thursday next.—*Leeds Mercury*.

SURREY.—SUSPECTED MURDER AT ALDERSHOTT.—The body of a respectfully-dressed man was found floating in the Basingstoke Canal, Aldershot, bearing several suspicious marks of violence. The pockets of the unfortunate man had been turned inside out. Over and surrounding the left ear was a mark as from a violent blow; the back of the hands, especially the right one, was dreadfully injured, as if in trying to ward off blows from the head. It was identified as the body of Mr. Henry Houlton, a saddle and harness maker, of Bagshot, Surrey. On Saturday, an inquest was opened at the Queen's Hotel, Aldershot, before Mr. Pain, coroner, when James Houlton, a saddler, at Bagshot, identified the deceased as his father, Henry Houlton. His age was seventy-two; he lived at Bagshot, and was a saddler and harness maker. He last saw him alive on or about the 18th or 19th of last month, at Bagshot. On the 22nd of January he left Bagshot for Aldershot, on business, and he had never heard of him until the previous evening. He was the clerk to a benefit society, some of the members of which lived in that neighbourhood. He was not aware of anything which would have induced the deceased to commit suicide. He always wore a black hat, and carried an oak stick with a crooked handle, neither of which had been found. Dr. Webster, staff surgeon-major attached to the division at Aldershot, said the body had been probably in the water upwards of eight days. The face was much swollen, and bore marks of bruises. On the upper part of the forehead there was a contusion, and the upper and back part of the scalp appeared unnaturally puffy and swollen, and there was a depression a little to the back of the crown of the head the pupils were dilated, and mouth filled with blood and mucus. He was of opinion that death had been caused by asphyxia from drowning, but that an assault had been previously committed with a blunt instrument, which in all probability had occasioned insensibility. The injury to the head and hands had undoubtedly taken place before death, but he was not certain whether they were sufficient to cause death, although from the age of the deceased they might have been. At this stage of the proceedings the inquiry was adjourned for a fortnight to enable the police to prosecute further investigation.

THE MURDER AT KINGSWOOD.—On Monday, Edward Schmidt a German, about twenty-four years of age, was brought up before the Beigate bench, at the old Town Hall, charged with murdering Mrs. Martha Halliday, at the Kingswood Parsonage, in June, 1861. Prisoner was brought up from Hull by Police sergeant William Grace, of the Hull borough police, under a warrant of commitment from Mr. William H. Moss, Mayor of Hull. The chief proceedings gone into before the Beigate bench were reading depositions of four witnesses before the Mayor of Hull. The principal evidence seemed to be that of Johanna Pfeiffer, a common lodging-house keeper, living in Myton-street, Holy Trinity, Hull, from which it appeared that she knew the prisoner as having lodged at her house three years ago. He again came to lodge at her house in May, 1861, and left some time at the end of May, 1861, but could not say exactly as to the date. He left with another German. She noticed before they left each had a stout stick about as long as her arm, with a knob at each end. The depositions also stated that she recognised the stick shown on the table of the assize court at Crofton when Frantz was tried for the murder of the old woman, as being just like the sticks she had seen prisoner and the other German who accompanied him had when they left. She also saw prisoner had a pocket-book about six inches by four inches. It had

some German writing in it, but could not say what, as she had not seen the inside of it. Having recently accidentally met prisoner, she told him he ought to be ashamed of himself for stealing Frantz's pocket-book, and told prisoner she believed he had murdered the old woman. He said he had murdered her, but they could not prove it. She then seized and held him until she gave him into the custody of Police-sergeant Grace. Police-sergeant Grace deposed that when the prisoner was given into his custody by Johanna Pfeiffer prisoner entirely denied either that he had committed the murder, or had ever been at Kingswood. On the application of Superintendent Coward the bench granted a remand. Prisoner was then conveyed to Horsemonger-lane Gaol.

APPALLING COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

AN appalling colliery accident, attended by the death of three men, has happened near to Wednesbury, Staffordshire, at Steer's Meadow colliery, out of which the thick coal was taken many years since. At that time a portion of the old workings took fire. A formidable dam, consisting of earth and timber, was, however, erected, and by this means the fire was kept within a prescribed limit. Skirting the side of this partly disused colliery runs the River Tame, which at this point is about twenty feet in breadth and five or six feet in depth. The careless action of the smouldering and pent-up fire has lately occasioned the surface to give way in several places, and at a late hour on Thursday night week a subsidence of this description happened so near to the Tame that a portion of the bank was destroyed, and the water rushed into the abyss occasioned by the subsidence of the surface, down an old and hitherto unobserved pit shaft, desroyed the dam before alluded to, and thus obtained free way to the other portions of the colliery. These were being worked by a Mr. William Tolley, for the ribs and pillars of the thick coal, and for the seams below it; and at the time of the accident there were engaged in the thick coal seam, John Pitt, aged fifty, William Gettings, twenty-one, and Edward and Job Jones, both brothers, and aged respectively twenty and fifteen. Excepting only the boy Job Jones, all these persons have by this accident lost their lives. From the account given by this youth, who was recovered at about half past six on Saturday morning, after having been in the pit thirty-six hours, during thirty-three of which all hope of escape seemed to have been out, we learn that he and his companions were all steadily at work unapprehensive of any danger, when between eight and nine o'clock (Gettings hearing the noise occasioned by the destruction of the dam, the falling in of one side of the workings, and the on-rushing of the water, gave the alarm, and himself with Pitt immediately made their way to a higher level. In his terror Edward Jones ran towards the shaft by which he had descended and thus to instant death, for the water was now pouring in between the spot upon which he had been engaged and the bottom of the shaft. The three others remained at the highest point of the workings until the water had risen so high as to touch the breast of the lad. The youth—after they had remained together about an hour, spending the time principally in supplication for the divine pardon of a life's transgressions—suggested that probably he might be able to climb the almost precipitous side of a rocky eminence in the workings, upon the summit of which, if they could gain it, they would all be safe. By a desperate spring, the boy succeeded in clutching a protuberance of the rock above him, and by a continued, and, as he imagines, a supernatural effort, gained the desired spot. Pitt and Gettings essayed to follow their youthful leader, but, being less agile and of greater weight, failed in every attempt. This fearful struggling for life lasted about an hour, when, in the darkness, the boy heard the last splash and the last plunge. The poor lad now realized that he alone remained alive in the terrible position we have described. He remained in this state of suspense and agony for upwards of thirty hours. During that time painful and intense excitement prevailed upon the surface. The river had, by an artificial bank, been kept from flowing any longer into the chasm before described, the water in the pit had drained into the lower workings, the smouldering portion of the mine had been fanned into a blaze, and the flames rushing up the old shaft, and leaping high above the earth, threw a horrid glare over the anxious throng of several thousand persons who crowded the spot. Simultaneously workmen were attempting to reach the higher workings, where it was correctly expected the men would seek refuge. By three o'clock on Saturday morning the youthful survivor heard the approach of the band of men who sought his rescue. He was received on the surface by the hearty shouts of the assembled multitude, and into the embraces of his parents. He was forthwith attended by a surgeon who was in waiting, and is gradually recovering.

The corpses of Pitt and Gettings were afterwards brought up, and on Saturday night the miners were prosecuting their unwearying efforts to recover the body of the survivor's brother, which is supposed to be buried beneath the debris of the dam and the side of the working that fell with it. The flames continued to be belched up from the burning working; and immense numbers of persons remained about the scene of the accident, which, from the fierceness of the fire, is also a place of much danger.

THE RECENT DISCOVERY OF SKELETONS.—Since our last, Mr. Ross's attention has been directed to the shape and form of the skulls of these skeletons, and they prove to be very remarkable. One, the oldest, is a long narrow skull, the measurement antero-posteriorly being greater than natural, and the lateral measurement less than normal. No. 4 skull is longer antero-posteriorly than the preceding, with bulging out of the back part of the head to the extent of nearly three inches from the neck, or spinal column. No. 5 skull is evidently the skull of an idiot, or imbecile, being larger on one side than the other, and the coronal suture not running at right angles to the sagittal suture, but forming on the right side an obtuse, and on the left an acute angle with it. The lower jaws of No. 3 (the best preserved) are extraordinarily narrow, one especially; but the best is most remarkable is that the teeth are wonderful in preservation, and perfect in formation. Among the bones of the lower extremities Mr. Ross found that the tibia and fibula of the right leg of one of the bodies had been broken, but had been mended in a most surgeon-like fashion. The tibia of another leg had also been broken and well united. All these circumstances tend to confirm the Rev. Mr. Sidden's view, that this might have been the interment place attached to the old hospital of St. Thomas, which is known to have existed somewhere in this locality. On Monday Mr. Savage allowed two of his men to open a portion of his ground situate more northward and eastward than where the bodies lay, and after digging down seven feet and a half, they came upon the solid chalk. The whole of this depth, to the size of a pit twenty-seven feet square, was full of mould; whereas in all the other parts of the field the depth of the mould nowhere exceeds two feet, showing that this part had been at some time or other excavated. The only traces of bones found were some very much decayed, and supposed to be bones of the feet. Another piece of iron has come to light, 10 inches by 1½ in its widest measurement, and having somewhat the shape of the blade of a sword.—*West Surrey Times*.

REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER writes from the Mississippi that he is filling up his crews with negroes, who are flocking to him to enter the service. General Curtis has organized one negro regiment at Helena, and is rapidly filling up more.—*American Paper*.

The Duke of Rutland is progressing favourably, and was removed to Belvoir Castle on Monday. He has been attended by Dr. Parsons, of London, and Mr. Shipman, of Grantham, and Mr. Mahomed's services have been called in to administer shampooing and medicated baths.

SKETCHES IN CHINA. NO. 3.



CHINESE YOUNG LADY.

THE women of China occupy a lower scale in the estimation of their countrymen than those of other nations. A broad face, diminutive waist, pale features, and feet small to deformity, constitute female beauty in the eyes of Chinese. To ensure this last, their feet are confined from tender age in shoes calculated to stop their growth, so that the feet of some ladies only measure three inches from toe to heel. Females are universally objects of traffic. When young, they are purchased by dealers for the harems of the great, where they remain in splendid seclusion. Marriages depend entirely upon the will of the parents, who sell their daughters at from 5,000 dollars to 6,000 dollars a piece, according to the beauty or rank of the female. Early marriages are universal, no man who can afford the expenses of the ceremony deferring it after the age of twenty, and parents get rid of their daughters as soon as they can, even at the early age of fourteen.

Shanghai is a city, a river port on the Woosung river forty miles from the sea, 160 miles E.S.E. from Nankin. This is the most northerly of the five Chinese ports opened to foreigners, and, excepting Canton, the most important. The inhabitants are better disposed towards foreigners than those of Canton. Of late years, several good houses and public buildings have been erected.

A STRANGE MARRIAGE.

A NEW YORK letter of Feb. 11 has the following:—"New York has for the whole of this day been in a flutter of excitement. Broadway was swarmed with crowds that blocked the passage against all pedestrians, unless they chose to take the middle of the road and mingle with the stream of omnibuses and carriages. At Gracechurch there was a jam of vehicles, and the police had the utmost difficulty in preserving order amid a multitude of almost frantic women, clamouring, shouting, and pressing to force their way into the sacred edifice. Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel was another multitude, gazing up at the windows and refusing to move on until they had obtained a sight of some highly-popular, if not great personage. In the evening there was a

serenade to another crowd. What, it may be asked, was the matter? Was Richmond taken? No. Was Charleston captured, and had the victorious Admiral Dupont returned to receive the laurel wreath at the hands of his countrymen? No. Had Mr. Jefferson Davis held out the right hand of fellowship to Mr. Abraham Lincoln, and restored the Union, and were both these mighty personages in secret session, waiting to show themselves at the proper time to the impatient and grateful people? No. It was but the marriage of a male and female dwarf, under the auspices of Mr. Phineas T. Barnum, that set the mob of New York wild with delight. General Tom Thumb, thirty-one inches high, had married Miss Lavinia Warren, twenty-seven inches high, and Barnum had given away the bride. President Lincoln, General McClellan, and Mr. Seward might have walked down Broadway arm-in-arm at the time, and excited no notice. The heart of New York was not in them, nor in the war, but was set on the marriage of two *lusus nature*, under the auspices of a charlatan. If it be true that every tragedy ought to have the elements of a farce in it, the tragedy of the great American civil war conforms to the aesthetic necessity, and the philosophic observer may laugh or weep at the exhibition, as his nature prompts him."

From an extremely lengthy account of the marriage of "Tom Thumb," given in the *New York World*, we extract the following:—

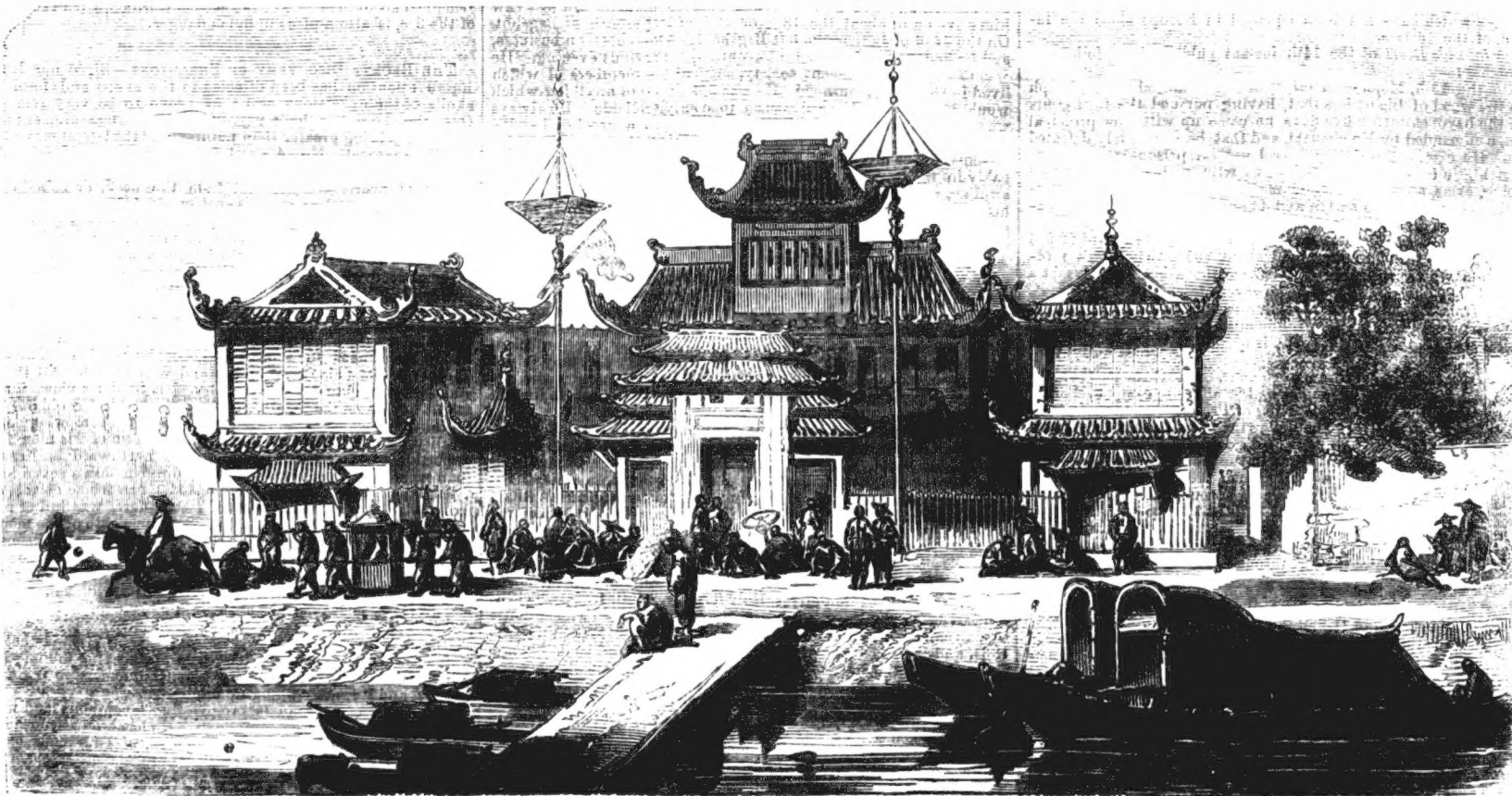
Miss Lavinia Warren is a lineal descendant of the Warrens of revolutionary memory. She was born in Middleboro, Plymouth county, Mass., October, 31, 1812, and is, therefore, now twenty-one years of age. Until Lavinia was a year old she was of the usual size; from that time she increased in stature slowly, and ceased growing entirely when she was ten years of age. Miss Lavinia Warren is thirty-two inches high. Her personal appearance is very prepossessing. Abundant dark hair is braided back from her face in very becoming style; her smile is sweet and expressive, a pair of bright dark eyes light up her whole countenance, especially in conversation. Her complexion is good, her forehead rather broad than high, and her figure, hand, and foot, in shape such as any woman might be proud of. She has a Yankee quickness of comprehension and expression, which makes her good at repartee, and she has a feminine admiration and love for elegancies of every description which will enable her readily to adapt herself to her new sphere. General Tom Thumb, whose real name is Charles Stratton, was born in Bridgeport on the 4th January, 1838. His height is thirty-one inches, and his weight 29lb. He is well proportioned, his head handsomely and naturally developed, and the size of his hands and feet is in proper proportion to that of his body. He has a fair complexion, light hair, rosy cheeks, dark eyes, and expressive face, and wears a pretty little moustache. Miss Minnie Warren, the bridesmaid and sister of Miss Lavinia, was born in the same place and brought up under the same auspices. She is sixteen years of age, weighs 19lb, and is twenty-five inches high. Commodore Nutt is from Manchester, New Hampshire, and stands twenty-nine inches in his stockings—thirty inches in his boots.

"The wedding cards were of the ordinary size, the principal one bearing the inscription: 'Grace Church, Tuesday, February 10, at twelve o'clock. Reception from one until three o'clock, Metropolitan Hotel.' Two smaller ones were tied together, with very narrow white ribbon in a true love-knot, and simply contained the names, Mr. Charles S. Stratton—Miss Lavinia Warren. On Saturday night Miss Warren took possession of her rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel—a handsome private parlour, with a bed-room opening from it. On Monday morning, the day before the great event took place, which has made him the happiest of men, the general visited Miss Warren early by appointment, and took breakfast with her on her little table, in her own parlour. The breakfast was served in neat style upon a small *table-a-tete* service of exquisite porcelain. It consisted of broiled ham, chicken, toast, coffee, sweetmeats—of which the general is very fond—and pullets' eggs, only a little larger than a pigeon's, which was understood to be a joke of the Messrs. Leland. Miss Warren did the honours of the table in a very dignified manner, and the little couple seemed to enjoy themselves amazingly. After breakfast it was the order of the day to complete some necessary preparations for the nuptials, and then go to Brady's and have a number of large and small photographs taken in bridal dress, Miss Minnie Warren and Commodore Nutt accompanying the bride and bridegroom. The party were very lively, the commodore especially indulging his propensity to joke. The general hovered over his lady-love continually, and would not lose sight of her. He assisted in the arrangement of her dress, the placing of her veil, and showed her a thousand delicate little attentions. On her part the little lady was absolutely charming—her manner was perfect. Through all the wearisome process of taking pictures, which occupied nearly the entire day, she showed not the slightest sign of weariness nor indulged in a word or movement of impatience.



CHINESE LADY.

The Rev. Dr. Willey, of Bridgeport, Ct., performed the marriage ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Grace Church. The voice of the bride trembled a little at first, but it became firm and musical as it proceeded, and every one present agreed that they had never beheld a more self-possessed little lady. Immediately after the ceremony the party returned to the Metropolitan Hotel, where admirable arrangements had been made for the reception. Four parlours were thrown open on the second floor, in the largest one of which the general and his lady, Commodore Nutt, and Miss Minnie Warren received the guests, standing on a carpeted platform which extended down the side of the room. Visitors entered at one door, shook hands with the bride and bridegroom, and were then passed through and out into the parlours beyond, where the bridal presents were displayed. Following the same order, they proceeded along in a line by a large glass case, which contained all the smaller articles, and then, having arrived at their end of the show, broke into groups or took their way back again, each lady receiving an elegant little box of cake as she passed out of the door. The reception was announced from one until three o'clock, but it was dark before the hand-shaking was over, and then crowds lingered unwilling to quit the scene of attraction; and in truth it was not surprising; doubtless the little people were weary enough before it was concluded, and in fact the finale was announced by General Tom Thumb himself, who assisted his bride from the platform, declaring that he had had enough of this, and wanted his dinner. But the throngs present did not realise this; they had come to see the show, and their amusement consisted partly in gazing at each other. Such a motley crowd—merchants, doctors, lawyers, artists, authors, and many persons—actors, actresses, and others—who are rarely seen in public assemblages, and, if recognised, become at once the most intense objects of interest. Mr. and Mrs. Stratton leave town on Thursday for Washington; thence they proceed to Connecticut to visit relatives—stopping at Bridgeport, where they will give a grand reception from the residence of the bridegroom. It is understood that the general and his wife will shortly leave for Europe. She has a great desire to see all the treasures of art and taste which the old world can afford, and the general's fortune being ample, he can afford to gratify her fancy."



CUSTOM-HOUSE, SHANGHAI.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Ellenborough moved for papers relating to the affairs of Poland, and asked the Government whether they had received any communication from the Russian and Prussian Governments on the subject. Earl Russell said he had had several conversations with the Russian minister in this country, and had expressed his condemnation of the late conscription as unjust and imprudent. The Russian and Prussian Governments had given him no copies of any engagement they had entered into; but there was certainly one which rendered Prussia not entirely neutral, for Russian soldiers driven into Prussia were not to be disarmed, whilst the insurgents might be pursued and captured in Prussian territory. The Austrian Government had declared its intention to observe a strict neutrality. Such was the present state of the case, but the future course of her Majesty's Government must be one of serious deliberation. Their lordships then adjourned.

Lord Redesdale presented a petition against the erection of a station of the Great Eastern Railway in Finsbury-circus, which led to a discussion on the system of metropolitan railways, in the course of which the Earl of Derby, who also presented petitions to the same effect, and other noble lords, condemned the sacrifice of open spaces in large towns for railway purposes.

In the House of Commons, the grant to the Prince of Wales was proposed by Lord Palmerston. The proposal was in effect that as the revenues from the Duchy of Cornwall and the accumulations will amount to £60,000 a-year, £40,000 a-year more should be

at £10,736,032, showing a decrease of £1,059,273. There was only one item upon which there was any important increase, and that was for the transport service; upon all the others there was a decrease, with the exception of the vote for the pay of the seamen, upon which the decrease was apparent, not real. The diminution in the vote for artificers was chiefly caused by the great reduction which had taken place in the construction of sailing ships. With regard to the progress made in armour-plated ships, we had now twenty-one under construction and at sea. The Warrior, Black Prince, Defence, and Resistance, which were all at sea, had been tried under various circumstances, and he was happy to say that they had proved to be good sea boats. The Resistance, however, which was of the smaller class, was the fastest of the whole, having steamed 11½ knots at the measured mile. These ships would be followed by the Royal Oak, the Prince Consort, and the Hector, which would be ready for sea in July. The Caledonia would be completed in September, the Enterprise in October, and the Royal Sovereign, one of Captain Coles's turret ships, in November or December. By the end of the year, therefore, we should have altogether nine heavy armour-plated frigates and one small one ready for sea; and by the spring of next year he anticipated having a still further development of iron-plated ships by the completion of the Ocean, Valiant, Prince Albert (another of Captain Coles's turret ships), Achilles, Royal Alfred, Zealous, Favourite, and Research; making altogether eighteen armour-plated ships ready for sea. Then came the ships of the Leviathan class, which were to carry five masts, and were of 6,800 tons burden—the Agincourt,

year; and he thought the Government were justified in claiming credit for having effected such a reduction without impairing the efficiency of the navy. Other hon. members addressed the house, and the vote was agreed to.

LORD PALMERSTON ADDRESSING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE illustration in the front page represents Lord Palmerston rising and addressing the House of Commons on Thursday week, in reference to the grant for the Prince of Wales. As the purport, &c., of that address is alluded to under the head of "parliamentary proceedings" we need only here state that his lordship spoke in a firm, clear voice—that he was listened to most attentively, and frequently cheered during the course of his speech. On sitting down the cheering was loud and general.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PRUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

THE official residence of the Prussian ambassador, Count Bernstorff, is represented in the engraving below. The mansion, in Carlton House-terrace, has been purchased by the Prussian Government as the seat of its embassy.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The leviathan ship, in accordance with arrangements, has been floated on to the beach and left there on blocks, which had been laid down for her reception at New



RESIDENCE OF THE PRUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

given to the Prince out of the Consolidated Fund. That beyond this, £10,000 a-year should be given to the Princess of Wales for her separate use, and in case she should become a widow, £30,000 a-year. Lord Palmerston alluded, in making the proposal, to improvements which it was proposed by the Prince should be made in the management of the Duchy of Cornwall. Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Williams, Mr. A. Smith, and Sir John Trelawny, objected that detailed accounts of the Duchy of Cornwall should be laid on the table before the proposal was agreed to, and, further, that the revenues from that source would probably make a less grant suffice. Mr. Disraeli supported the vote, and after some little discussion the resolutions necessary for giving effect to the proposition were agreed to.

Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question of Mr. Ewart, said he believed there had been some agreement entered into between the Russian and Prussian Governments with reference to the present state of Poland, and he was informed that the agreement went to this extent: That the troops of one party should be allowed to pursue any insurgents into the territory of the other; but he was not aware that it provided for the employment of force by one party in co-operation with the other. He had not seen the agreement, however, and spoke merely from general report.

The principal business in the House of Commons this week was the navy estimates, which were introduced and explained by Lord C. Paget. In doing so, the noble lord said he should carefully abstain from entering into a comparison of our navy with that of France or any other Powers, which he thought was calculated only to excite irritation and ill-feeling. The votes for the current year amounted to £11,794,335, whilst those for 1863-64 were estimated

Minotaur, and Northumberland—but he was unable to say when they would be ready. That depended upon the contractors, who, it was right to state, were making great exertions to get them ready. It was also proposed to convert the Repulse into an iron-clad ship similar to the Zealous, and to make frames for five more armour-plated frigates. Having mentioned the distribution of the ships, the noble lord spoke in high terms of the character and conduct of the men, than which nothing could be more satisfactory. Nearly all the loose characters who had helped to swell the returns of corporal punishment in the navy had been got rid of. Three-fourths of our seamen were continuous service men; eighty-seven per cent. belonged to the first class, and only thirteen per cent. to the second. It was the intention of the Government to establish naval barracks, and a beginning would be made this year at Portsmouth. And with the view of increasing the usefulness of the Naval Reserve, whose services were at present only available within 100 leagues of the English coast, he should shortly ask leave to bring in a Bill for the re-organization of that body, and to extend the sphere of their employment. The noble lord also noticed, in passing, the several improvements that had been introduced in the ventilation of the ships, the dietary of the men, and the discipline of the crews, and in conclusion moved a vote of 76,000 seamen and boys, including 18,000 marines, for the service of the year ensuing. Sir J. Pakington said he was happy to find that there was nothing either in the estimates themselves or in the speech of the noble lord to induce him to raise a serious objection to any part of the proposals of the Government. It must be satisfactory to the house and the country to hear that the estimates were less by a million sterling than they were last

Ferry, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey. The object of teaching the vast ship is to have her bottom thoroughly examined, and if necessary repaired, before she starts on her next trip to New York. It is expected that she will be floated off at the next spring tides.

LONGEVITY.—Patrick Mooney, a superannuated pilot, and one of the oldest men in Ireland, breathed his last at his residence in Bullock, at the extraordinary age of 107. He passed his entire lifetime, except when at sea, in the above locality, where also lived his father, grandfather, and other ancestors for the last three or four hundred years, and whose bones rest in the old churchyard of Dalkey. The several members of this family were remarkable for longevity. About two years ago the sister of the deceased died at the age of eighty-four. His grandfather was nearly 100, and a relative named Mrs. Fitzsimons attained the age of 113. Patrick Mooney never married, and was an active, temperate man.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE CONVICTS.—A return has been issued of convicts to whom tickets of leave have been granted from the 1st January, 1860, to the 1st July, 1864, and also, so far as is practicable, of the number who during the same period have again been apprehended on and convicted of any new offence, specifying the nature and character of such offence. In 1860 the number of convicts released on license was 1,047. The number of licensed holders reconvicted in the same year was 109, thirty-two of whom had been released in that year. In 1861 the number of convicts released on license was 2,069, and of those reconvicted 182, 141 of whom had been released in 1860 and 1861. In 1861 2,297 convicts were released on license, and 285 license holders were reconvicted. 253 of the latter were released in 1860, 1861, 1862.

The Court.

The household of the Princess of Wales has been determined upon, and that the principal posts will be filled as follows:—Chamberlain: Lord Harris; Ladies of the Bedchamber: the Countess of Morton, the Countess of Maclesfield, the Countess de Grey, and the Countess of Carnarvon; Women of the Bedchamber: the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, the Hon. Mrs. E. Coke, and the Hon. Mrs. F. Stonor.

Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended Divine service in the private chapel, Windsor, on Sunday morning. The service was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor.

The Earl of St. Germans and Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived at the Castle on Saturday. Lord St. Germans and Lord Palmerston had audiences of the Queen.

The change in the Prince of Wales within a short time is very remarkable. He is getting quite stout and manly, and now thoroughly looks his age.—*Court Journal*.

We understand that the ladies who have been honoured by being selected as bridesmaids to the Princess Alexandra are—Lady Victoria Scott, Lady Elma Bruce, daughter of Lord Elgin; Lady Victoria Hare, sister of Lord Listowel; Lady Georgiana Susan Hamilton, daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn; Lady Agneta Yorke, daughter of Lord Hardwicke; Lady Constance Villiers, daughter of Lord Clarendon; Lady Victoria Campbell, Lady Theodora Grosvenor, Lady Ernestine Mount Edgcumbe, and Lady Feodorowna Wellesley.—*Court Journal*.

Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia arrived off the Government yard, Gravesend, at eleven o'clock on Monday morning, in the Admiralty yacht Osborne, from Antwerp. The morning was rather dull, but the inhabitants of the borough were out in considerable numbers to welcome the Princess, who was enthusiastically cheered throughout her progress to the railway station. Her royal highness was received upon landing at the Custom-house Jetty by Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent; his Excellency Count Bernstorff; Lord Alfred Paget, equerry in waiting to her Majesty; Sir Frederick Nicolson, commandant of the Royal Dockyard at Woolwich; and by General Eyre, commandant of the Chatham district; the Mayor of Gravesend, &c. The Queen's carriages were in waiting at the Government yard to convey the Princess to the railway station.

Her Royal Highness Prince Arthur, accompanied by Major Elphinstone, met the Crown Princess at the station, and travelled to London with her royal highness. The special train reached the Queen's private station at the Bricklayers' Arms about a quarter past twelve o'clock. His Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse met the Crown Princess here, and accompanied her royal highness to Windsor Castle, where the royal party arrived at half-past one o'clock.

THE PRINCE OF WALES WITH THE PYCHLEY HOUNDS.

On Saturday last the privilege of introducing his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the crack hunting district of England devolved upon Earl Spencer, in his conjoint character of master of the Pynchley Hounds and chief of the Prince's household. His royal highness is at the present time a guest of Earl Spencer, at Althorpe Park. The meet was at Weston Place, the residence of Mr. Clark, about nine miles from Rugby, in the direction of Daventry. The mansion presented an exceedingly gay appearance, for in addition to the hounds and an unusual gathering of the most eminent fox-hunting gentlemen in the Midland district, a large number of elegantly dressed ladies, some on horseback and others in carriages, had assembled to greet the Prince. It had been rumoured in the neighbourhood that his royal highness would be present, and the consequence was a very large muster, there being about 250 "pinks" out of 500 horsemen. A special train brought several of the Melton men, among whom was the Hon. Mr. Calthorpe, the member for East Worcestershire, to Rugby, from whence they rode to the meet. At half-past eleven o'clock, the Prince arrived at Weston Place in an open barouche, accompanied by Earl Spencer, Lord Clifden, the Countess Spencer, and Lady Suffield. Earl Spencer and the Prince having alighted, Mr. Clark, the proprietor of the mansion, was presented by his lordship to the Prince. His royal highness was attired in a scarlet coat, white neckcloth, black hat, boots, and buckskins. A superbly shaped thorough-bred, evidently well adapted to the country, was then led round by one of the grooms, and his royal highness vaulted into the saddle with the ease and grace of one well accustomed to field sports. He sat his horse extremely well, and looked, to use a sporting phrase, "a thorough workman." The Prince was then conducted by Earl Spencer to the spot where the hounds were lying on the grass plat. After inspecting them for a few minutes they were led forward by the master huntsman. In the meantime the principal members of the hunt had formed a close line along each side of the drive; and, as the hounds, followed by the Prince and Earl Spencer, passed down, three ringing cheers were given to welcome his royal highness to the Midland hunting district. The hounds were then put through the spinney adjoining the mansion, but without "finding," on which they went off to a cover called Brunstone Gorse, which, however, did not yield a fox. They then went to Ashby St. Legers, the seat of Mr. Horsman, M.P., but were again unsuccessful. Upon this Lord Spencer directed the hounds to be taken to the far-famed Crick Gorse, when immediately upon the pack being put in cover a fox broke in the direction of Winwick, and a very fine run of fifty minutes was the result. The fox, after leaving Winwick, bore in the direction of Welford, and afterwards tried to make the Hemphill Hill Gorse, near which, however, he succeeded in throwing the hounds off his line. Yelvertoft Field Side was next tried, but this also proved a blank, and as it was now nearly four o'clock the day's sport was brought to a close. We are happy to say that on this first introduction to the sportsmen of the midland counties the Prince had an opportunity of riding over some of the finest grass grounds in Northamptonshire. The weather was magnificent, the sun shining, but not so brightly as to interfere with the sport. The grounds were not as fine going as could be wished, neither too hard nor too soft. His royal highness rode admirably, and although the pace was severe, he kept well forward. It is almost unnecessary to state that he received every attention, and many important suggestions from Earl Spencer. Lady Suffield took the first position among the ladies in the field, and his royal highness conversed frequently with her ladyship. Indeed, the exceedingly affable manner which the Prince displayed, and the thoroughly hearty spirit with which he entered into the sport, were the theme of general comment. Except when proceeding from cover to cover, when the Prince and Earl Spencer followed next to the hounds, he took his chance with the rest of the field. Several of the leading members of the hunt had the honour of being presented. Happily, although the Prince took one or two "rasping" fences, he pulled through without any fall or mishap.—*Birmingham Daily Post*.

THE Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, vicar of Frome, declines to take part in any festivities on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's marriage, as that event is to be celebrated in Lent.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	H. W.	L. B.
28	S	Duke of Gloucester assass. 1447	...	10 21
1	S	2nd Sun. in Lent. St. David	...	11 50
2	M	Rev. John Wesley died, 1791	...	0 24
3	T	Robert Adam, archt., born, 1792	...	1 11
4	W	Edward IV. slain 1461	...	1 51
5	T	Dr. Arne died, 1766	...	2 25
6	F	Moon rises 6h. 35m. Sets 4h. 48m.	...	2 57
MOON'S CHANGES.—Full Moon 25th, 2h. 45m. p.m.				
Sunday Lessons.				
MORNING.				
1.—Genesis 27; Luke 12.				
EVENING.				
Genesis 24; Ephesians 5.				

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 25, Wellington-street, Strand, London, when they will be noticed in our next.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All communications for the Editor must contain name and address. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.
W. L.—Mr. Frederick Villiers is at the Victoria Theatre, not the Princess's. The musical piece, entitled, "5, 6, 7, or Pay me my Wages," was performed at the Surrey Theatre in April, 1817.
J. J.—We have no time to search our file.
STEPHEN.—The distance by rail is 120 miles.
Z. (Barnstable).—An index will be published.
AGRIFFINA.—Tom Thumb is just married.
WILLIAM.—We cannot advise you.
ALPHA.—The gentleman you name is about forty-five years of age.
H. C.—We regret our inability to answer your first question. To your second, yes.
F. L.—The American consul is Mr. Morse, No. 67, Gracechurch-street, City.
H. J. (Newcastle).—We never recommend particular benefit societies—in the first place, because any partiality would be injurious; and secondly, for fear of being mistaken as to the stability of the concern recommended.
A. N.—The mail for the Cape of Good Hope is made up on the 5th of every month.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

THE age is past when Europe could endure the outrage of a Holy Alliance. In the progress of civilization it has come to be recognised as a principle of public morals that a Government which provokes resistance by intolerable oppression shall be left to deal unaided with the insurrection it has created. Russia and Poland stand face to face in arms at this moment under the condition of oppressor and oppressed. The history of wrong, traced, as it is, in acts of violence and in tears of blood through the world's chronicles, has no case to show in which the strong man has taken greater pains to place the weak man in the right. The original title of Poland to claim redress rested upon the same right which the peaceful traveller has to reclaim the property of which he has been robbed. Next came the recognition of all the Powers of Europe, solemnly met in universal council, and awarding to the Polish people, not, indeed, absolute restitution, but a modified enjoyment of the nationality that had been torn from them. How might and tyrannical violence once again broke through treaties, as they had previously set at naught the precepts of natural justice, we need not recount. The resuscitation of the Polish question as it now stands before Europe occurred in the most lawful and most peaceful form. A moderate petition, asking for no more than the execution, in favour of the Polish people, of those treaties which are the title-deeds of their masters as well as the charter of the liberties of the subjects, was made an excuse for the most terrible act of widespread tyranny which has been perpetrated since the days of Herod. When the Emperor of Russia planned in secrecy a sudden occupation of the towns of Poland, and a midnight swoop upon all those of the male population who had been carefully catalogued as entertaining any affection for the language or the nationality of their race, he committed an error from which even Machiavelli would have dissuaded him. He threw away the advantage which cowardice may offer to a tyrant, and he made it less dangerous to be a rebel than to be an obedient serf. To be draughted into regiments whose designated fate it was to be wasted away in pestilential garrisons, or sent to slaughter against wild tribes in the wastes and deserts that fringe the mighty empire of the Czar, was the certain result of submission or non-resistance. To rise in arms, to escape at least for the moment, perhaps to win freedom and a country, at worst to die at home, and with the sympathies of the world, made up the happier alternative which these blundering tyrants annexed to instant insurrection. No wonder, then, that rebellion spreads and thrives throughout all Russian Poland. We must wonder, however, that any other Sovereign who had time for deliberation, and had the endowment of human reason, should come forward in the face of civilized Europe and adopt of his own free will the crimes and the blunders to which, perhaps, the hasty exigencies of the moment may have suddenly propelled the Emperor of Russia. The King of Prussia, however, has made haste to occupy this unaccountable position. This King seems to have studied the history of the Stuarts and Bourbons, that he might extract all the conceit and pendency and obstinacy and selfish pride and intellectual weakness he found there, while carefully eliminating all the gaudy virtues and kingly courtesies which altered to them, with all their faults, a certain devoted and chivalrous loyalty. The King of Prussia—unthreatened, untried—has come forward to declare that the cause of the Russian Emperor is his cause; that all that Russia is experiencing Prussia has to fear; that the extremity of oppression which made rebellion safety exists under Prussia as it exists under Russia. He at once, as against the Poles, has set at naught all the principles of international law. He has perpetrated the strongest acts of violence and war against this, to him, unoffending people. He has denied them the shelter of his dominions; he has allowed them to be hunted out by their enemies, even under the Prussian flag, and he has made common cause against them. Unprovoked and in cold blood he has, under circumstances which would seem to add treachery to wrong, done

to them all that Russia would have done when excited by grave provocations and raging with vindictive anger. The effect of this conduct has been to excite one universal feeling of indignation throughout Europe. Wherever the news has spread there has been but one response. In Prussia itself it is lamented as a national disgrace. In England an instant and instinctive protest was made at once by every class of Englishmen and every party of politicians. Lord Ellenborough denounces the tyrannical conduct of Russia, and Lord Russell adopts the denunciation, and declares that the King of Prussia has ostentatiously claimed for himself a partnership in the guilt. France was thought to hesitate, and certain words spoken by M. Billault in the Corps Legislatif were supposed to indicate that the Emperor's friendship for the Czar had stifled all sentiment of pity for the Poles. The French papers, however, soon manifested the possession of a certain liberty of speech upon this matter, and this exceptional liberty was exercised with unusual unanimity in favour of the Poles.

THE United States are engaged in the most gigantic civil war that has ever darkened the destiny or ensanguined the annals of a nation since human society had a beginning. A million of men are in arms, fed and clothed by their neighbours, to have no occupation save that of cutting each other's throats; and it is entirely the accident of a mercy that derives none of its merit from their rulers if each half-dozen days some twenty or thirty thousand human lives are not confiscated in the horrible service. Generals are on the *qui vive* panting to win what is called an immortal name out of the gigantic carnages, known as famous victories. Armies are approaching each other for the butchery under the exciting sounds of martial music and the enthusiastic appeals of heroic glory; and as the eye discerns the rival camps nearing the great meeting, and the ear hears the heavy footfall of the approaching legions, and we wait impatiently each minute for news on which the destiny of a hemisphere hangs in suspense—behold, the scene covers with heralds announcing quite another feat, and at the head of the American metropolis, surrounded by a million or more of enthusiastic spectators, lost in wonder, admiration, and curiosity—enter Tom Thumb and his rival dwarf of a bride. We should spoil the picture of so extraordinary a festival by dilating at any length over the piquant details. Of what use to say that the services of bishops were sought, but sought in vain, to give *ecclat* to the impressive ceremony of the mannikin marriage? That the rector who had the honour of making the happy pair over received two thousand dollars for the use of his church and professional services on the occasion; that New York—for a whole day turning into a fluster of excitement—had its magnificent "Broadway swarming with crowds that blocked the passage against pedestrians," and that about the church, where the nuptials were under celebration, "the police had the utmost difficulty in preserving order amid a multitude of almost frantic women, clamouring, shouting, and pressing to force their way into the sacred edifice?" Disappointed in a thousand expectations which had turned in unexpiring hope from Scott to M'Dowell, from M'Dowell to Fremont, from Fremont to M'Clellan, from M'Clellan to Pope, from Cameron to Seward, from Burnside to Hooker—the people, tired with a waiting that brought them neither Moses nor the law that was to substitute him, turned, in their extremity, on their own resources, found a hero for themselves in Tom Thumb, and, bowing down in worship to his little greatness, gave him an apotheosis no other candidate for their homage has been permitted to obtain.

A MAN named Martine, aged 112 years, was recently received into the hospital at Bayonne. It was thought that his illness would bring the old man's already long career to a close; but in a few days he was again on foot, and on his way home.

THE "UGLY ADVENTURE."—Of the recent card scandal in Paris we read in the *Spectator*:—It occurred at Mademoiselle Barucci's, an Italian heroine. A luck more constant than usual falls to the lot of a gambler, a card picked out which was not like those used in the house, and many other untoward circumstances having drawn the attention of M. de Grammont Caderousse—the same whom a recent duel made so sadly conspicuous—to the practices of a Spaniard, whose name (Garcia) is no longer a secret, an explanation ensued, which, right or wrong, led the persons present to regard as a cheat not only the man called at once to account, but also another well known in the musical world. Accordingly, they were both stripped of their clothes, and even their boots were searched. Bank-notes having been found under the lining of their coats, nay, under their garters, and put in a safe place, one of the accused is reported to have said boldly, "Gentlemen, supposing we robbed you, you have just robbed us. So we go quits." The mistress of the house, in order to avoid *un ecclat*, volunteered to indemnify the losers, and threw on the gaming-table a necklace of the value of 80,000*fr.* (3,200*l.*) But no thing would do. "Gentlemen," said one of the bystanders, "people are in quest of a king for the *Grecs*; here we have two." By the by, what can possibly be the reason why the fashion has prevailed in France of styling a cheat *un Grec*? We are told that towards the close of the reign of Louis XIV. a knight of Greek origin, named Apollon, who went to Court, was caught in the very act of cheating at play, and condemned to the galleys. Hence the appellation of *Grec* most unjustly pinned on any gamester bent on reversing, come what may, the adverse decrees of fate. But to return. The very evening of the day on which the adventure took place, M. de Grammont Caderousse, being at M. de Tersigny's, happened to tell all about it in the presence of a grim personage, who remarked as soon as the narration was over that the narrator ought to have at once reported the whole to the police. "*Pas si bete!*" (not such an ass) exclaimed M. de Grammont Caderousse, who did not know his interlocutor; "the police would have seized our stakes." The grim personage was M. Bottelle, the Prefect of Police, himself.

EMBLEMATIC ORANGE FLOWER.—The orange is the symbol of poetic inspiration. The Muses were represented with tunics coloured with saffron, and Theogius, the early Greek poet, was clothed with an orange mantle. Orange also symbolizes the power and durability of Hymen. The young betrothed formerly presented themselves at the altar covered with an orange-coloured veil, called the *flammeum*, being the colour of flame. The oath of fidelity could not be taken unless the head was covered with the *flammeum*, or orange veil. How beautifully by its orange blossoms does the bridal wreath symbolically prefigure the kindling flame. During the past century, the odour of the orange flower was so much in vogue that the cultivation of Louis XIV's orange trees was a source of considerable expense; for the great king would have one of these favourite shrubs in each of his apartments. For the coming royal wedding, Piesse and Lubin are making great efforts to produce sufficient perfume of the orange blossom, which, no doubt, will be in great demand; for once, the ladies will discard their favourite Frangipanni, and become redolent with orange blossom.—[*Adet*]

General News.

MR. W. F. WINDHAM continues to drive his coach between Norwich and Cromer. One day last week he lost six £5 notes, which he had put into his pocket before starting. On arriving at Norwich he gave notice of his loss to the police, and eventually the notes were found at Heveningham by an old man named Savage, who transferred them, through the clergyman of the parish, to the authorities, and Mr. Windham duly received his missing 'flimies.' Pleased with the honesty displayed by the finder, Mr. Windham gave him not only £5 which he had offered as a reward, but an additional £5 besides.

A LAMENTABLE accident happened to her Majesty's steam-sloop Pelican, through grounding on a sandbank at Vourlah, near Smyrna. It was late in the afternoon when the vessel touched and became fast on the bank, the sea being rather rough at the time. The following night was very dark, and while the lieutenant and crew of the pinnace were taking out an anchor to drop at some distance from the steamer in order to leave on it the boat was swamped, and three men and a boy were drowned. Meanwhile the second lieutenant was sent to Smyrna for assistance, and returned next day with the French advice-boat Mouette, Captain Maurion, by whose aid the Pelican was got off that afternoon quite unharmed, and returned to Smyrna.

It is stated that Serjeant Shee has been retained to defend Dr. Fenwick at the forthcoming assizes, in the case of poisoning which took place some time ago at North Shields, and that his retaining fee is three hundred guineas. In addition to Serjeant Shee, three junior counsel are engaged for the defence—*Sunderland Herald*.

THE Earl of Cottenham died at Falcourt, his seat in Surrey, on the 18th inst., in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He was the third and eldest son of the first earl—who was perhaps better known in legal circles as Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, and who was successively Keeper of the Rolls and Lord High Chancellor.

"It is believed," says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, "that the Government are entertaining the suggestion that the theatres should be opened gratuitously on the day of the wedding; and hear that the Lord Chamberlain's department is in consultation with the managers on the subject."

We understand that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has intimated, through General Koolly, "his great pleasure in becoming the vice-patron of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and in contributing a donation of £30 for the purpose of the institution."

A Paris letter says:—"The Prince de la Moskowa, aide-de-camp to the Emperor Napoleon, gave a grand fancy dress ball on the night of Mardi-Gras, at his residence in the Rue de Marignan. The Duchess de Moray and Mme. de Giardin represented white rose trees, the drops of dew being formed of diamonds. The Princess de Metternich wore the dress of an Incurable under the Directory. About midnight a great bustle suddenly arose, and a village wedding-party made their appearance. The happy bride was represented by a senator, and the mayor, the gendarmes, and the guests, all admirably dressed, by counts, dukes, and princes. The party then danced an extraordinary quadrille amidst loud shouts of laughter. Two dominoes were said to conceal two august personages who had come to give to the fete the remembrance of their presence."

On Saturday, an inquest was held at the Dog and Duck tavern, Princes-street, Bedford-row, touching the death of Mrs. Mary Price, an aged lady, who resided in the Dog and Duck yard, adjoining. The deceased was of most penurious habits, and no person was permitted to enter her room with the exception of another old woman, who occasionally attended upon her. From the time she entered upon the tenancy, eighteen months since, the window shutters were never opened. On searching the room five sovereigns were found in the bed, and twenty Bank of England notes for 5*l.* each in a cupboard; in addition, a bank book was found, by which it appears that she was in the habit of depositing large sums of money, but there were no entries of withdrawal. The source of her income is unknown. She was found dead in her bed. Verdict, "Natural death."

It is asserted that a portion of the Polish refugees intend to offer to Count Walewski, the French minister, the throne of Poland, should the kingdom be reconstituted.

THE captain and officers of the George Griswold were entertained to dinner on Saturday by Captain Inglesfield, of her Majesty's ship *Majestic*, stationed at Liverpool. Some of the leading gentlemen of the town were at the dinner. The proceedings were altogether of an enthusiastic character.

THE Prussian Government has restored to vigour an ordinance of 1853, according to which refuge and protection are refused to disturbers of public order in Austria or in Russia. Extradition may take place, if demanded, by the Government aggrieved. No Pole coming from abroad can enter Prussia, unless provided with a passport bearing the visa of a Prussian legation.

A St. Louis telegram of the 7th says:—"George Francis Train was arrested at the Planters' House this afternoon by the United States detectives, and given the alternative of leaving the state in half an hour, or going to gaol. He chose the former, and crossed the river immediately. He was advertised to deliver a political speech to-night, but was summarily prevented by the provost marshal."

THE *Levant Herald* of the 11th says:—"An incident worthy of mention, in dearth of graver news, occurred at Dolma Bakhche during the past week. Râif Bey, ex-chamberlain of the Sultan, was sent for, and, by imperial order, was ordered forthwith to marry one of the palace ladies whom he had never seen or heard of before. Within ten minutes after the order was communicated to him, the spouse—not elect, but imposed—made her appearance, and, inside an hour, the conjugal knot was tied."

A CORRESPONDENT at Melbourne describing the passengers on board a vessel just starting for New Zealand, says:—"What curious odds and ends of humanity. What a congress of nationalities—Europeans, Mongolians, Africans, Americans, sharp faced Yankees, Irish labourers, sallow, but muscular Cornish miners, serious-looking mechanics, seedy-looking gentlemen, auction-room hawking Jews, dissipated shopmen and clerks, all huddled together. Pressing their way towards the steamer are poor, anxious-looking mothers with infants in arms, and almost infants dragging at the gown, while shrill-voiced, red-headed Highlanders manœuvre leashes of perverse shepherd's dogs towards the gangway, and human patience and ingenuity are exhausted in persuading horses in the same direction. On a truck commanding a view of the deck stands a sheriff's officer, thinking of nothing but executing his case. On another truck is one of the owners of the *Aldinga*, a cannie Scot, unmistakably doing (as his practised eye glances over the ship) a mental balance sheet between the expenses and the freight. In a few hours all these various wanderers will be knocking about in Bass's Straits. What a life for women and children!"

THE Right Hon. Earl Shelburne has received an autograph letter of condolence from her Majesty on the death of his late father, the Marquis of Lansdowne, expressive of her deep regret for the loss of so trustworthy a councillor, and so sincere a friend.—*Wiltshire Mirror*.

At a late hour on Sunday evening the American bark *Achilles*, Captain Gallagher, arrived in the Morrey from Philadelphia, which port she left on the 10th ultimo. In addition to the other flags being carried by the *Achilles*, we may mention that from the mainmast head there floated a splendid white silk banner, on which was worked the arms of the city of Philadelphia, together with the words, "Philadelphia's Contribution Ship."

ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

THE anniversary festival to commemorate the birthday of Washington, took place on Monday evening at St. James's Hall, and was attended by about 120 persons. The room was decorated with the Union flag intermingled with the national banner of England.

In the absence of Mr. Morse, the consul of the United States, who was absent from illness, General O. Vandenberg presided.

The CHAIRMAN proposed as the first toast, "The memory of Washington." In doing so he observed that Washington was the founder of those great institutions which were now exposed to such deadly assaults. The name of that great man could never be severed from the Union; and when the latter was broken, the fair fame of the former would have been tarnished. (Hear, hear.) For the last two years it had been customary with a certain class of persons in this country to compare Washington and Jefferson Davis, because both resisted established authority. Nothing could be more unwarrantable than such a comparison; for while Washington rebelled against wrong and oppression, the leader of the South rebelled in order that slavery might become permanent in the Union.

The toast was drunk in solemn silence.

After the toast of "The President of the United States," and "The Queen," both of which were drunk with great enthusiasm.

The CHAIRMAN gave "The Union," the chief instrument in bearing an infant republic on to prosperity and greatness. May the Union never be divided, and may it carry order, peace, and new securities to liberty, with a higher civilisation over every one of the rebellious States.

The toast was drunk with three times three, the band which was present, afterwards playing "Yankee Doodle."

Mr. ADAMS, the American minister, who on rising to respond met with a very hearty welcome, said—Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen, in responding to the sentiment I feel in some degree embarrassed by the manner in which it has been associated with myself. If I was at home, as I was in the days to which you sir, have been pleased to allude, when I was a candidate for the office of President without any chance of being elected—(laughter)—I should have liked nothing better as a theme to descant upon. But things are now changed very much; and I find myself placed, without any act of my own, in a situation in which, according to all the ordinary usages at least of the European world, it would not be very proper for me to indulge in any very extensive or very hazardous talk. (Laughter.) I feel myself in a somewhat similar position to that of the Irishman who, having got somewhat exhilarated, said to himself, "Faith, it's not I, but somebody else." Standing in the position which I have now the honour to occupy, I feel that it is not I but somebody else that is here, and therefore I hope you will be so kind as to excuse my not making a speech this evening. I should have been delighted to extend the subject in connexion with the associations which the chairman has presented; but in a foreign country and in a foreign situation, I feel myself to be, as it were, in a straitjacket, and I would therefore rather decline the responsibility of speaking. (Hear, hear.) But, before sitting down, I may perhaps be permitted to make one remark connected with the sentiment to which I had to respond, and with an observation which fell from the chairman in his opening address. You remarked, sir, in effect, that Union and Washington went together—that the chain of connexion between those two ideas are indissoluble. Never was there a remark made in relation to American affairs more true than that. (Cheers.) The Union was as much the work of Washington as of any mortal man. He devoted the whole of his efforts for years to the bringing about the Union; he crowned it by accepting the situation which finally effected the completeness of the bond; and one of the last acts of his political life was, as you must all remember, that memorable legacy by which he enjoined his countrymen to keep the idea of the Union, as the ark of the covenant, ever sacred in their minds. (Cheers.) It is, then, for us to cherish and cultivate, while honouring the memory of Washington, the glorious associations connected with the perpetuation of the Union. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. C. NINGHAM, M.P., at the request of the chairman, made a few remarks relating to the commemoration. They were, he observed, told the other day by an eminent parliamentary authority, that this fratricidal civil war was the result of republican institutions. To such assertion he (Mr. Coningham) gave a most emphatic denial; the cause of the war was that which caused half the calamities of the human race, namely, slavery. The orator was engaged in a deadly struggle against an accursed slave power which had too long controlled the councils of the Union; and he trusted that the banner which they all witnessed would yet wave over a united people. (Cheers.)

Mr. WHITE, M.P., afterwards addressed the assembly in a similar strain. The remaining toasts were:—"The Constitution—may the slaveholders' rebellion begun against it, by tyranny and treachery, to perpetuate human bondage and to secure selfish ends, terminate in universal freedom, and a more firmly established Union." "The United States and Great Britain—coopers in the march of civilization. May the blessings of peace ever cement the natural alliance." "The army and navy of the United States—patriotic defenders of a glorious country and its free institutions. The lover of freedom will for ever hold them in grateful remembrance." "The Press—the mighty lever of public opinion—its freedom and purity give a healthy development to national sentiment." "The Ladies—true to their mission, the firmest supporters of universal liberty."

STATE BANQUET AT THE TUILERIES.

THE engraving in page 329 represents a state banquet in the grand dining-room of the Tuilleries Palace. On such occasions, when the *salle* is brilliantly lighted, the *coup d'œil* is really superb, and presents a spectacle of supreme magnificence.

CULTIVATION AND SHIPMENT OF COTTON.

THE picture in page 326 represents scenes in a Southern cotton-growing plantation, when the cotton is being gathered, and afterwards shipped on board a river steamer for transport to some other port.

GENERAL BURNSIDE ON THE FEDERAL ARMY.—At a recent meeting in New York of the United States Christian Commission, General Burnside, after some remarks eulogistic of that association, thus described the state of the Federal army:—"A wrong impression, I think, is existing in the community with reference to that army. Many persons I meet have the impression that the army is in a demoralized state. That is not the case. The soldiers are as brave as they ever were. They are well clad, well fed, well armed, and as long as they are well they are able to take care of themselves in the field. Our officers are becoming more experienced every day, and there is not the demoralization in the field which general conversation on the streets and in private circles would indicate. There is not that adhesion to any general principles, or any special set of men, or any special line of policy, that many remarks would indicate. They remember, and appreciate, and feel, that while it is noble and grand to entertain personal friendship and love for their commanders, they at the same time realize that it is ignominious and low to give a blind adherence to any man, or any men, or to any specific line of policy, either political or military. They are in the field to give their whole strength and energies in support of the Government."

ESCAPE OF AN ENGLISH OFFICER FROM AN AMERICAN GAOL.

SOME time before the battle of Fredericksburg two officers of this garrison, Captains Phillips and Wynn, of the Grenadier Guards, urged by a spirit of adventure, determined to pay a visit to the Confederate army in Virginia, and see for themselves its actual condition and military efficiency. With considerable difficulty and some privation they succeeded in making their way from Washington to General Lee's headquarters, where they were kindly received, and hospitably entertained with the rude fare which the Southern generals share with their troops. During their visit Burnside's attack upon the Confederate position in the rear of Fredericksburg took place, and our adventurers had an opportunity of seeing how Southern troops fight and how Northerners run away, and of hearing the shrill music of Federal shot and shell. During the action, and at a critical moment, General Lee was left without an aide to carry an important order and Captain Phillips, feeling like Commodore Tatnall, that blood was thicker than water, volunteered his services, and acted as an extra aide, carrying the Confederate general's order into the thick of the fight, and winning the admiration of his hosts for his coolness under fire. In making their way back to Canada Captain Wynn was arrested at Baltimore by the Federal Government on the charge of acting as a bearer of despatches for the Confederates, but his companion eluded pursuit, reached New York, where, thanks to his knowledge of German, he succeeded in baffling a hot search after him, and in disguise finally passed the detectives at House's Point, who were on the look-out for him, and reached Canada. The alleged despatches of which Captain Phillips was the bearer were, we believe, nothing more than the letters of the correspondent of the *Illustrated News*, which can hardly be considered as contraband of war. Captain Wynn was committed to the old Capitol Prison, and was threatened with exemplary punishment as a Confederate messenger. Lord Lyons appears to have left him to bear the consequences of his indiscretion, and, being naturally disgusted with his position, he determined to escape. To effect this he had to break through the door of the room in which he was confined, and make his way through a window three stories from the ground, beneath which a sentinel paced with a loaded rifle. Having got over the preliminary difficulties, he watched until the sentinel in his march turned into a gateway, when he got through the window, descended swiftly and quietly by the assistance of the pipe from the cave-trough, and reaching the ground before the sentinel appeared again, ran off, and a rough destitute of money, and uncomfortably lightly clad for the season, succeeded in reaching a hiding place, and finding friends by whose aid he finally eluded pursuit, and reached Canada. We think the most appropriate punishment for the two sinners would be an order from the general commanding them to publish their adventures, so far as is consistent with good faith to their Confederate entertainers. Having had opportunities of knowing the whole truth as to the battle of Fredericksburg, and of judging of the fighting qualities of the two armies engaged, their judgment as military men would be exceedingly valuable and interesting to the world at large.—*Montreal Commercial Advertiser*.

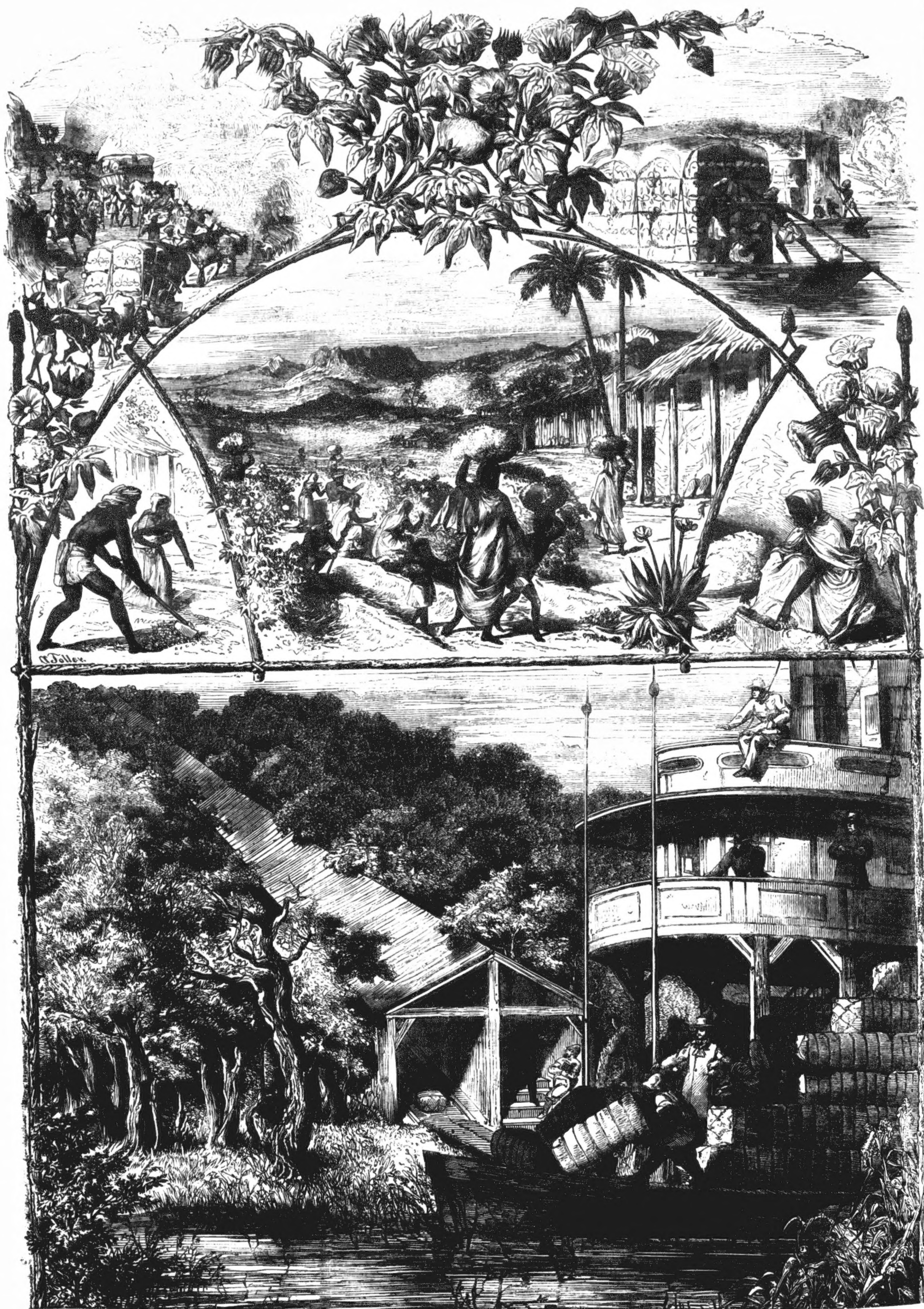
LORD PALMERSTON'S VISIT TO GLASGOW.—The *Scotsman* understands that the Lord Provost has received intimation of Lord Palmerston's arrangements on his approaching visit to Glasgow. His lordship, accompanied by the Hon. W. F. Cowper, President of the Board of Works, is to arrive on the forenoon of Monday, 30th March, and he will take up their residence with the Lord Provost. It is understood that the noble rector of our university will deliver his installation address to the students in the forenoon, and will attend the banquet given by the citizens in the City Hall on the evening of the day of his arrival in Glasgow. His lordship has, with very kindly feeling, consented to receive an address from the working classes, which is to be presented at a soiree or reception, to take place on Tuesday evening in the City Hall. It is expected that Lord Palmerston will employ the forenoon of the same day in paying a visit to, and inspecting, the works and improvements of the Clyde.

At a meeting held on Monday night, at which the Mayor of Manchester took a prominent part the Sunday school teachers of Manchester and Salford agreed to present the Prince of Wales with a Bible and an address on vellum on the occasion of his marriage. The subscription of the scholars is limited to a penny each.

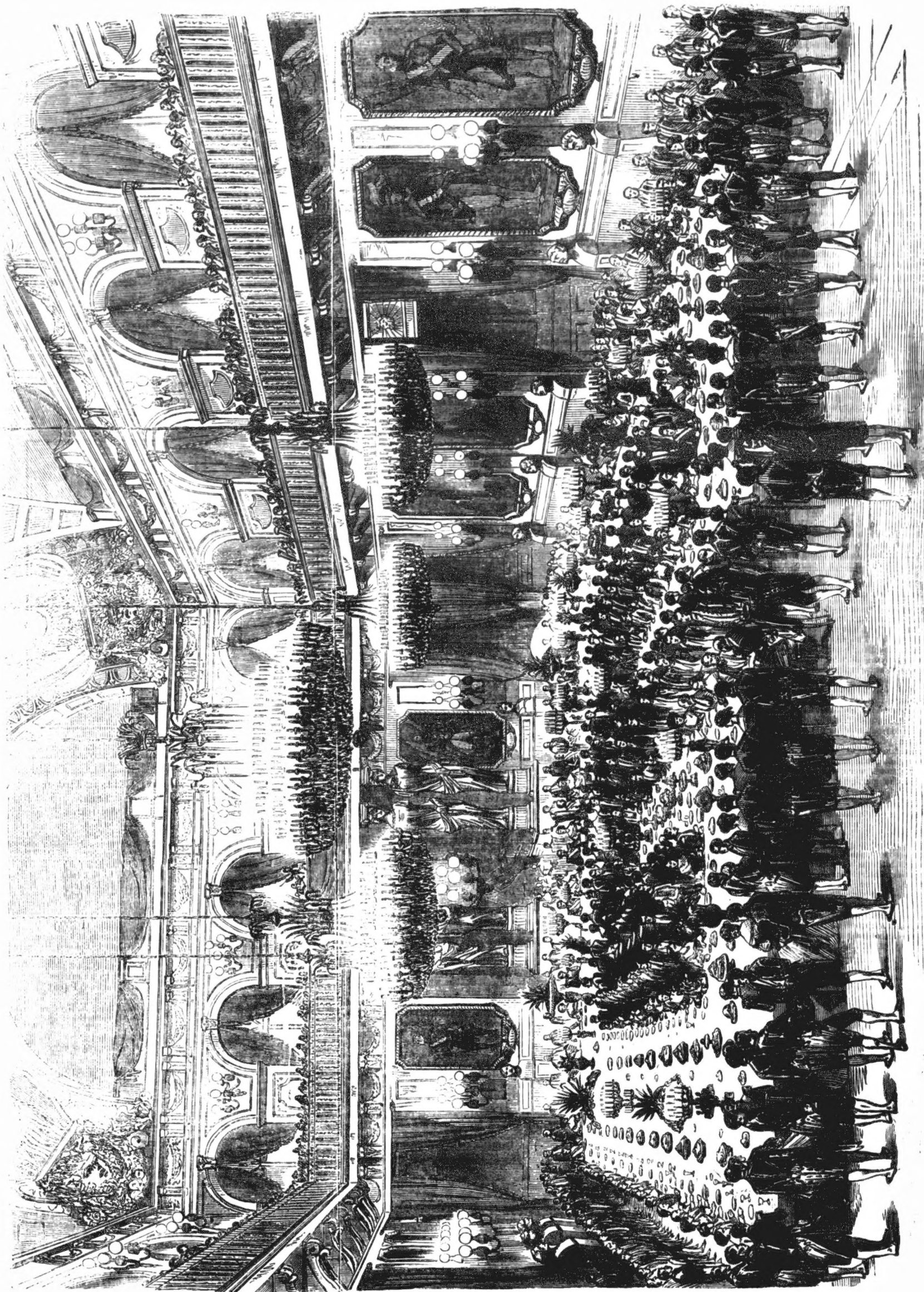
DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE AT A TAVERN.—At Westminster Police-court, George Holmes, a young man, was charged with the following disgraceful outrage: Emma Haines, barmaid at the King's Arms, Blooms-square, said that between four and five on Monday evening, the defendant came into the house and called for a pint of porter. After he had been in a short time he took up a glass and inquired of some of those round him at the bar whether he should throw it at the potman, and without more ado proceeded to do so. Mr. Arnold: Did he strike the potman? Witness: No; he missed the potman, and the glass went through the window. The defendant was intoxicated, but it was not observed until he had been in the house for some time. Thomas Baldwin, potman at the King's Arms, said that he was cleaning the windows of the bar on Monday afternoon, when he heard the defendant inquiring whether he should throw a glass at his head, which was immediately followed by his doing it, and breaking the window. Mr. Arnold: Had you given him any offence?—Potman: Not the least. I never saw him before, and never spoke to him. Mr. Arnold: What is the value of the window broken? Mr. Webb, the owner, replied £1 15*s.* I believe. Mr. Arnold (to defendant): What have you to say to this?—I do not know. I cannot pay all that at once. I can pay it at so much per week. Complained: He has given a false address. Defendant: Well, I have done it, and I can't help it. I did not mean to break the window. Mr. Arnold: What did you mean to do?—I meant to break the glass I had in my hand. Mr. Arnold: You could have done that without throwing it at the potman. I cannot punish you for the wilful damage as there is nothing to show that you intended to break the window, and I much regret it, or I would send you to prison without a fine. I shall convict you of the assault in law upon the potman, and fine you £5, or commit you for two months. You have committed, without the least provocation, a most mischievous and wanton act.

NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT A WILCOX AND GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.—Simple, compact, efficient, durable and noiseless. Warranted to fulfil all the requirements of a perfect family machine. Prospectus free on application at No. 1, Ludgate-hill. [Advt.]

THE "Times," Sept. 15, speaking of Benson's Modern and Antique Watches in the Exhibition, says—"As affording the most striking contrast, Mr. Benson shows with these a fresh exhibition of modern watches, with cases made from prize designs at the south Kensington Museum, some of which are fine specimens of engraving." Chronometer, duplex, lever, horizontal, repeaters, centre seconds, keyless, split seconds, and every description of watch, adapted to all climates. Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet on Watches (free by post for two stamps) contains a short history of watchmaking, with descriptions and prices. It serves as a guide in the purchase of a watch, and enables those who live in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Colonies, India, or any part of the world, to select a watch, and have it sent free and safe by post. J. W. Benson, Prize Medallist, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.—[Advt.]



THE CULTIVATION AND SHIPMENT OF COTTON. (See page 327.)



BANQUET AT THE TUILERIES. (See page 327.)

Theatricals, Music, etc.

COVENT GARDEN.—"The Armourer of Hoxton" improves on acquaintance, and there remains not a vestige of doubt in the minds of the hosts of admiring friends of the composer, that this, his latest work, will retain as permanent a possession of the English lyric stage as any of his very numerous works. Wallace's "Lurline" was given on Wednesday and Friday.

DRURY LANE.—The long announced spectacular drama, entitled "Bonnie Dundee, or the Gathering of the Clans," was produced on Monday, with, as regards the drama itself, very questionable success. As a spectacle, scenery, &c., it probably never was surpassed. The scene-painters, Messrs. Grievs and Telbin, and the ballet-master, Mr. Oscar Byrne, have done their best. Never was the appearance of a dense multitude more perfectly attained than in the last scene of the 2nd act, in which the Highland clans are supposed to assemble round the Jacobite standard, at the invitation of Graham of Claverhouse; a stream of humanity pouring in from every side and down various slopes, till the stage is literally crammed with a mass of armed warriors. Scarcely has Mr. Telbin contrived a more beautiful set scene than the moonlight view of the Glen of Weeping, in which a known episode in the massacre of Glencoe is introduced. Still, the best effects require an interesting story. Mr. Edmund Phelps, Mr. Lorraine, and Mrs. Bowers supported the principal characters with commendable talent. We shall in our next number again refer to "Bonnie Dundee."

HAYMARKET.—The "American Consul," with new dresses, scenery, &c., continues its career of success—succeeded by the Christmas extravaganza.

PRINCESS'S.—The new drama, "The Winning Suit," by Mr. Lewis Filmore, has been played throughout the week to crowded and well-pleased houses.

LYCEUM.—"The Duke's Motto" still proves sufficient attraction to render change unnecessary.

ST. JAMES'S.—"The Merry Widow" is a great success, and renders the time at which "Lady Audley's Secret" will be produced problematical.

STRAND.—"Ivanhoe," "A Faint Heart that Did Win a Fair Lady," "My Knuckleduster," and "The Secret," have been the sumptuous bill of fare this week of the delighted patrons. On Monday will be produced a new petite comedy, called "My Preserver."

OLYMPIC.—"Camilla's Husband" and "Robin Hood" still attract crowded houses.

SURREY.—The version produced here of "Effie Deans" appears to be more attractive to the transpontine audiences than that at the Westminster.

The Britannia, Marylebone, Pavilion, City of London, Standard, Royalty, Queen's, Victoria, Grecian, &c., &c., have every reason to be satisfied with the present Christmas season; each and all have been, and still continue to be, doing first-class business.

The Right Hon. Baron Reay died at Plymouth, at the age of eighty-seven. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Eric Mackay.

A STORY FROM DUBLIN.—A few days since a Liverpool merchant having business to do in Dublin, took with him gold and bank notes to the amount of nearly £4,000, which he kept in a long leather purse. The day after his arrival in Dublin he was engaged in transacting business, and on his return to the hotel where he was staying he missed the purse and its contents. His impression was that he must have left it in some office, where he had been in the daytime, and so he rested for that night. Next morning, however, he was much disappointed, as there was no trace of the purse found. The next night he dreamt that the purse and its contents would be found in the river Liffey, nearly opposite the Custom House. This he at first treated as a dream, but the thing was so impressed on his mind that it became irresistible, and at last he procured a man, with a small drag, to drag the river, and directing him to the place of his dream, in a few seconds the drag brought up the missing purse, with its contents, all safe, except that the notes were wet. Of course this defect was easily remedied, and the gentlemen went his way rejoicing.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

Among the many changes which have been devised in the mode which ladies dress their hair, none has gained so firm and fast an adoption, and proved more universally becoming, than that of waving. It appears to be so natural and simple, without art or effort, and yet a relief to plainness and an embellishment to beauty. The time and trouble, the discomfort and injury of plaiting, crimping and pins, hitherto used to produce it, have originated the Imperial Patent Hair Waver, now sold by Mr. Thomas, 70, Berners-street, London, W., at 5s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. It is formed of two sets of carved grooves, in wood and metal, over one of which the hair is placed, and the waviness produced by the pressure of the other. The whole process occupies three minutes, the hair is quite uninjured, and any lady may herself use the waver with facility;—an object that in the hurried preparations for ball, concert, or party, cannot fail to make it a valuable auxiliary to every lady's toilette.

DEATH OF MR. D. W. HARVEY, CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE CITY OF LONDON POLICE.—We have to announce the death of Daniel Whittle Harvey, Esq., Chief Commissioner of the City of London Police, which took place on Tuesday morning in the Old Jewry, Gresham-street, City. The deceased was elected to the office in 1830, and filled it with great satisfaction to those under him, who deeply regret his death. Mr. Harvey represented the Borough of Southwark many years. He was also Commissioner of Hackney Carriages, &c. The deceased was taken ill on the previous Friday. He was nearly eighty years of age.

MARSHAL CANROBERT AND HIS BRIDE.—M. Lecomte, in the *Monde Illustré*, relates the following anecdote on the subject of the recent marriage of Marshal Canrobert:—"At the close of the Crimean war a ball was given at the residence of M. Magne, then Minister of Finance. The minister, on entering one of the rooms, saw a young and charming person dressed in pink and crowned with flowers, who came up to him and invited him for the next dance. 'Monsieur le Maréchal,' she said, 'deign to regard me as a Russian and make me dance!' 'Impossible, mademoiselle,' replied the marshal, 'there is an armistice. And an amnesty for my boldness, I hope?' The warrior offered his arm to the lady to lead her to her place, but on the way he met a young officer. 'Here, monsieur,' said the marshal, 'take your place in the quadrille with this lady. Remember that this night a marshal of France has carried a sub-lieutenant. The lady was Mlle. Flora MacDonald, who has just married the marshal.'

We have been favoured with a sight of a *Carte de Visite* Valentine, which appears to us something quite new. It is a little elegant gift; not only suitable for the 14th of February, but could be presented and received by either sex at any time without a blush. Published by R. Boning and Co., 112, Cheapside, E.C.—[Advt.]

PERSONS requiring IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES, repayable by easy instalments, should examine the prospectus of the LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, 297, Goswell-road, London, which can be had gratis, or will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped envelope.—[Advt.]

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALLS.

THE CHESTER CUP.—20 to 1 on the Field (off); 25 to 1 agst Lord St. Vincent's Zetland (t and off); 28 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's Amelia (t); 28 to 1 agst Mr. Anson's Caller On (t); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Winteringham's Ben Webster (t and off); 2 to 1 agst all the 3-yr-olds (t).

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—4 to 1 agst Baron Niviere's Hospodar (t); 9 to 2 agst Lord Strathmore's Saccharometer (off); 11 to 1 agst Lord Durham's Michael Scott (t and off); 10 to 6 agst Lord Glasgow's Rapid Rhone (t); 10 to 6 agst Captain Lane's Blue Mantle (t).

THE DERBY.—12 to 1 agst Lord St. Vincent's Lord Clifden (off); 9 to 1 agst Lord Strathmore's Saccharometer (t and off); 12 to 1 agst Baron Niviere's Hospodar (t); 1000 to 45 agst Lord Stamford's Automaton (t); 5000 to 100 agst Mr. Naylor's Carnival (t); 25 to 1 agst Captain Lane's Blue Mantle (t); 500 to 175 agst Mr. Watts's National Guard (t); 33 to 1 agst Mr. Whittaker's King of Utopia (t and off); 40 to 1 agst Lord Glasgow's Rapid Rhone (t); 5000 to 125 agst Count F. de Lagrange's Jarnicoton (off); 5 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Early Purl (t); 66 to 1 agst Count "enchant" Giles the First (t); 100 to 1 agst Mr. Smith's Avondale (t); 100 to 1 agst Mr. Valentine's Queen Bertha (t).

SINGULAR DIVORCE CASE.

A SINGULAR divorce case was brought to a conclusion in the Consistorial Court, Dublin. Margaret Cody, a native of Cork, lived as a servant with an artist or painter named Watte in London. Watte had been married, but on his wife's death, in May, 1845, he married his servant, by whom he had several children, all of whom died, except one, a daughter. He died in November, 1852, having willed to his wife the whole of his property, amounting to £18,000, which he had realized by his profession. There was litigation about the validity of the will, which, though it ended in the widow's favour, had a disturbing effect on her mind, and produced a fixed delusion that her late husband's friends were trying to murder her. Her mode of living in London gave striking proofs of derangement. Although wealthy, she lived with her child in the most squalid and filthy state. The child was in a condition below that of the lowest beggar. All this time her conduct indicated the extreme of silliness. She would buy articles of no possible use to her, dresses of the most ridiculous character, and she lived with her child in only one apartment, which was in a fearfully filthy state. She became extremely apprehensive of being murdered, and she was filled with the idea that her husband's relatives were pursuing her in London, with the design of murdering her; that cabmen and omnibuses were in a conspiracy against her, and she had erected a building in the rear of her house, contrary to the terms of the lease, in which she hid and secluded herself for protection. She had iron shutters at the windows of this building, and bolts and bars at the door, and she explained that the object of the building was to protect herself from being murdered; that she feared persons were coming over the wall to murder her—these persons being the relatives of her late husband, Mr. Watte. In 1851 she went again to Cork and resided with her brother, John Cody, the person who originally presented a petition in Chancery for the purpose of having her declared a lunatic. From that period until the time of the ceremony which it was now sought to set aside, her conduct was observed by the persons who now made affidavits testifying to her state of mind. She expressed herself then in the same silly manner, and was affected by the same fears. She was afraid of being poisoned by her brother's wife and proposed that the wife should leave the house, and take lodgings, which was done; but, not content with that, she then insisted that she should take lodgings herself, and that the wife should come home. She then went to lodge in a house which she afterwards purchased, and procured, as a protector, a large dog, which she made sleep in the same room and in the same bed with herself and the child, and she then appeared satisfied that she would be safe. At this time, having a large fortune at her disposal, she used to give the child bank-notes to play with, so little regard had she for money, and so totally devoid was she of judgment and sound sense. Her conduct to the child was most extraordinary, for she continued to suckle it until after she was married again, and until it was six or seven years old, although remonstrated with by a doctor on the folly of doing so. On one occasion she bought £70 worth of calicoes, wanting and using none of them, and she entered into a contract for £150 worth of dresses of all kinds, including men's coats, hats and shoes, and other articles which were utterly unsuited for herself or the child. At other times she bought the most absurd quantities of hams, bacon, pig's feet, beef, and mutton, with which the room would be filled, and they would be kept there until they were unfit for use. At last the dog, her protector, was gone, and she said she would leave Cork, so she went to live at a place called Ballinacurragh, near Cove, in the neighbourhood of Cork. There she was introduced to a sailor named O'Connell, who had relatives in the town, and a scheme was concocted to get her to marry him, which was accomplished through the agency of a priest named Fitzpatrick, who got a dispensation from the bishop to marry the parties in a public-house. Her dresses, jewellery, and boxes were then taken possession of by her husband's relatives, and a scene of riot was carried on for several days after at the house. Before her marriage she was remarkably temperate, but when she came back on that day there were observed the signs of punch or wine upon her, and she still expressed her fears of being murdered. After a short time she fled from Ballinacurragh to Cork, where she again established herself, but exhibited the same imbecility. She then went to London, and lived in the same squalid state as before, and used to buy immense quantities of fish, which was always wasted. In April, 1860, she returned to Ireland, and on the 23rd June, the intervening time having been occupied by her relatives in an application in lunacy, the Chancellor issued a writ *ex parte inquisitum* to have the state of her mind ascertained. She was found to be a person of unsound mind since 1857, by a jury in the city of Dublin, who had her produced and examined. Mrs. Watte appeared to be unable to comprehend religious ideas, and no instance of her ever attending a place of worship was shown. That was a remarkable fact, the more so as she was a Roman Catholic. Her child was never baptized, until Cody had it privately brought away and baptized, without her knowledge, assent, or permission. Counsel then referred to the affidavits of Dr. O'Connor, Dr. Banks (with whom the late Surgeon Cusack had been in consultation on the subject), Mr. Davis, Jane Wills, Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, and some others, as to the state of Mrs. Watte's mind before, at, and after her marriage with John O'Connell, and as to the circumstances under which it was brought about; and having quoted some analogous cases in support of his motion, he concluded by asking for a dissolution of the marriage. The affidavits in support of his statements having been read, Judge Battersby, after a brief review of the case, delivered judgment to the effect that the marriage was null and void, one of the parties not being of sound mind, and it having been effected by fraud and circumvention.

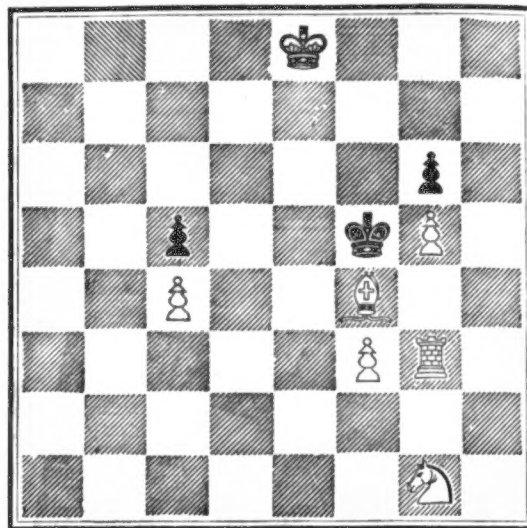
We have to announce the death of the Right Hon. Lord Sudeley which event took place at Pau, Basses Pyrenées.

Chess.

PROBLEM No. 92.—A. G. M'COOMBE, Esq.

[From the "British Chess Review."]

Black.

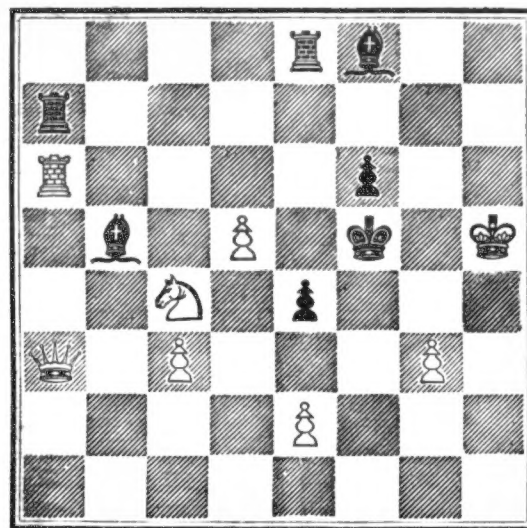


White

White to move, and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 93.—By R. B. W.

Black.



White.

White to move, and mate in three moves.

Game in which Mr. F. Lewis gives Q Kt to an Amateur.

White. Mr. Lewis.	Black. Amateur.
1. P to K 4	1. P to K 4
2. P to K B 4	2. P to Q 4
3. P takes Q P	3. P takes P
4. Kt to K B 3	4. B to K 2
5. P to Q B 4	5. B to R 5 (ch)
6. K to K 2	6. Q to K 2 (ch)
7. K to Q 3 (a)	7. B to B 4 (ch)
8. K to Q B 3	8. B to B 3 (ch)
9. P to Q 4	9. P to Q R 4
10. P to Q R 3	10. Kt to Q 2
11. B takes P	11. Castles Q R (b)
12. B to Q 3	12. Kt to K R 3
13. R to K square	13. Q to K B 4
14. P to Q Kt 4	14. P takes P
15. P takes P	15. Q to Q Kt 3
16. R to R 8 (ch) (c)	16. Kt to Kt square
17. P to Q B 5	17. B takes B P (ch)
18. Kt takes B	18. Q to K B 3
19. Q B takes Kt	19. B takes K B
20. Q takes B	20. Q takes K
21. Q to K B 5 (ch)	21. R to Q 2
22. P to Q B 6	22. P takes P
23. P takes P	23. K R to Q square
24. Q to Q Kt 5, and wins	

- (a) The White King is in a somewhat exposed position, but the danger is more apparent than real.
(b) This looks hazardous.
(c) White has now the game in his own hands, and plays the remaining moves with great spirit and accuracy.

POPULATION OF LONDON, ESTIMATED FOR THE MIDDLE OF THE YEAR 1862.—Persons, 2,859,778; males, 1,333,801; females, 1,525,977.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—The *Dumbarton Herald* gives an account of an elopement from that town—the erring fair one being not a blooming maiden in her teens, but a staid matron of fifty-three years, who had brought her husband a goodly family of thirteen children. She had cast a longing eye upon a young fellow who had lived with her as a lodger, and he, on his part, seems not to have rejected the tender advances of the lady. An understanding having been come to, the ill-assorted pair took advantage of the husband's absence to strip the house of everything valuable that could easily be removed, not forgetting the husband's best suit of apparel, and having got the things exchanged at their "Uncle's" for current coin of the realm, went away on their wedding tour no one knew whither. The ill-used husband applied to the police, but they, of course, could do nothing in the matter. When the finances were out, the soulless rascal will doubtless leave the foolish woman to repent at her leisure, and to find her way back to her husband in the best way she may.

Law and Police.

POLICE COURTS.

MANSON HOUSE.

IMPUDENT ROBERT.—A young woman named Ann Brett, living in High-street, Deptford, was placed at the bar before the Lord Mayor charged with robbery. The complainant was Robert Herschell, a musician, residing at 6, Half-moon-street, Bishopsgate. About one o'clock that morning he said he was in the King's Head public-house, rudding-lane. He and several other people were leaving the tavern, which was about to be closed, when the prisoner, who was outside, forced her company upon him, and rubbed against him. Presently she loitered behind, and his suspicion being excited, he missed a canvas bag, which was safe in a pocket of his trousers a few minutes before, containing a diamond ring, £9 in gold, and 21s in silver, while 3s. more had been taken from his waistcoat pocket. He had been drinking, but was not tipsy. He seized the prisoner and charged her with robbing him. A struggle took place, in which he snatched the bag from her hand. On examining it afterwards at the police-station he found it contained seven sovereigns and the diamond ring. Two more sovereigns, making up the sum in gold he had lost, were in his own pocket, which he thought had dropped from the bag, as he placed it there hastily while holding the prisoner. A police-constable came up, and witness gave her into custody. Maria Chambers, searcher of women at the Seething-lane police-station, deposed that on searching the prisoner, she found 25s. in silver, loose, in the bosom of her dress, and some more in her pocket. The prisoner at first asserted her innocence, and that the complainant had been in the company of other women, who were just as likely as she to have robbed him; but, on being asked if she preferred going for trial to the Old Bailey, she replied, "Of course, if the gentleman says I robbed him, I must plead 'Guilty.'" The Lord Mayor sentenced her to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

BOW STREET.

IMPROPER ASSAULT.—Charles M-Cara, commission agent, was charged with assaulting Sarah Gough, a dressmaker. The defendant keeps a lamp-shop in Drury-lane, where his name is painted over the door; but the business belongs to a company, whose agent he is. On the 12th inst. the complainant called at the defendant's shop to buy a lamp-glass. He detained her for some time while he paid several other persons who had entered later than she had done. Upon her asking why he kept her so long he said that his wife wanted to see her, and desired her to go into the parlour and wait. She did so, thinking that Mrs. M-Cara might, perhaps, want her to do some work. After she had waited some time the defendant entered the room, closed the door behind him, put his arm round her waist, and said, "I have taken a great fancy to you." He also threw himself on his knees before her, and told her he was in love with her. She attempted to get away, and, finding that he kept between her and the door, she took up a knife which lay on the table, and threatened to stab him if he did not let her go. He then allowed her to leave the place. She told her father what had occurred, and he desired her to take out the summons, observing that the defendant ought to be punished, not only on her account, but for the protection of other young women. The defendant denied that he had said anything about his wife wanting Miss Gough. He also said that he did not use any indecent language to her, or commit any actual assault. He certainly put his arm round her waist, but not so as to touch her. He only closed the door and did not lock or in any way fasten it. Mr. Henry said it was quite evident that he enticed her into the room for an improper purpose. This amounted to an assault. He had detained the complainant in a kind of imprisonment. As a married man he could have no object but an improper one. Indeed, in any case, he had no business to address a person who came to the shop to make purchases in that manner. He would send the defendant for trial if the complainant's father was willing to prosecute at the sessions. The father, however, expressed a wish that the magistrate should dispose of the case. Mr. Henry consented to do so, but said he would impose the fullest penalty in his power—viz., a fine of £5, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment. The fine was paid.

WESTMINSTER.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.—John Daley, a convicted thief, was charged with the following robbery:—On Saturday night, as Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, of 14, Queen-street, Brompton, were crossing the road, the lady's dress was caught by the wheel of a cab. She was thrown down and fainted. Prisoner and some other men who were near volunteered to carry her home, and did so. While she was insensible, a brooch which she wore in front of her dress suddenly disappeared. One of the men who had helped to convey her upstairs immediately missed it, and informed a policeman, who promptly searching the accused, found it in his pocket. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

A CABMAN CHARGED WITH USING ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.—John Latham, a cab-driver, was charged with using abusive language to Mr. Charles Alexander Pearce, connected with the Austrian department of the International Exhibition. Complainant said he was passing through Pont-street, Belgrave-square, on the evening of the 14th, when he suddenly received a severe blow from the trunk of a whip across the chin. Observing that the blow came from the defendant, he pointed out to him that it was very careless, and that he might have cut his eyes out. The only reply he could get from the defendant was, "How could I help it?" which he said in an insolent tone. He afterwards stood in a menacing attitude. Upon complainant telling him he would take his number, the defendant said it he did he would shove him into his cab, drive him to the station, and lock him up. On being required to give his ticket he gave one, and swore away, when the defendant, who had been joined by two or three other cabmen, called out, "Ha! ha! ha! There he goes! There he goes! There he goes!" Mr. Albert Lewis, of 34, Burton-street, Euston-square, said he saw complainant shortly afterwards. His chin was swollen from the effect of the blow he had received. The defendant said he struck the gentleman by accident, but denied that he had condoned himself in the offensive manner described. Charles Panter, formerly a gentleman's coachman, was called for the defendant, and said that the blow with the whip was entirely the effect of accident. The defendant had refused to give a ticket unless the complainant got into the cab and became his fare, and appearing to have considered the threat literally, said that if the complainant took his number (meaning the plate from his cab) he would lock him up. Defendant had a very gruff way of speaking, and, in his (witness's) opinion, ought to have expressed his sorrow for what had occurred. Mr. Seife observed that, as a respectable and well-conducted man, defendant ought to have done so. It having been stated that that was all Mr. Pearce even now required, defendant said he was very sorry, and humbly begged his pardon. The summons was then withdrawn, Mr. Pearce putting his costs in the poor-box.

CLERKENWELL.

"BEWARE OF THE WIDOWS."—William Warren, a barman, out of a situation, residing at 44, James-street, Camden-town, was summoned before Mr. D'Eyncourt by Elizabeth Howe, of 5, Charles-street, Hutton-garden, to show cause why he should not contribute towards the support of an illegitimate child, of which she alleged him to be the father. The complainant stated that she gave birth to a child, a boy, on the 13th of December last, and the defendant was the father. She became acquainted with the defendant when he was at a public-house in Pimlico, as barman, and she was cook. Before she was confined he had several times given her money. In cross-examination by Mr. Vaughan, complainant stated that she had walked out with a cigar maker of the name of George Biggs, but she had never been intimate with him. She had told the defendant that Biggs used to take her to a private room at a coffee-shop in Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of annoying him. She is a widow, and the mother of three other children besides the one she now wished to affiliate. Biggs was a widower, and she being a widow she did think they would have been a nice pair, but he did not think so. (A laugh). Mr. Vaughan said that this case reminded him of the story told by Charles Dickens, that one widow was equal to twenty men. He contended that, although the complainant had got up her case in a very artful and cunning way, she had not proved it, and the summons ought to be discharged. The defendant was sworn, and stated that he was only intimate with her once, and that was in June last. Complainant: How can you say so, William? Why, you used to sleep with me nearly every night, and I am not ashamed to own it. Mr. D'Eyncourt told the complainant that she ought to be ashamed of herself, and dismissed the summons, remarking that he did not think it safe to make the order. The defendant's wife here exclaimed: My husband could not be the father, for he has got black hair, and the child has got red. (A laugh).

DARKIE ROSS.—Richard Smith, aged 23, described as a bootmaker, having no home, was charged before Mr. Barker with stealing from the person of Mr. Richard Liffett, residing at 56, Clarendon-street, Somerset-town, a silver-gilt watch and gold Albert chain, his property, in Pentonville-road. He was further charged with violently assaulting the complainant at the same time and place. The complainant said that on Sunday morning at about ten minutes before nine he was walking down the Pentonville-road. On getting to the corner of North-street he saw the prisoner, who threw a handful of white pepper in his face. Fortunately most of the pepper went on his hat, and not into his eyes as intended. The prisoner threw the pepper with his right hand and with his left made a grasp at his watch and chain. He pulled at the chain with such force

that when he broke it he stumbled backwards and nearly fell. The prisoner then ran away, and he followed and seized him, on which the prisoner dropped the watch and called out "Now, mate, mate, look sharp." The prosecutor stooped down and picked up his watch, and afterwards picked up one of his keys. He still kept hold of the prisoner. On the way the prisoner said he ought to think himself lucky that the stuff he threw did not take effect or he would never again have seen his watch or chain. He saw the prisoner's companion, but he should not be able to identify him. The prisoner did all he could to get away, and had the complainant not been a stronger man than his assailant the latter would have made his escape. The prisoner said he did not wish to ask any questions. What he did was through compulsion, as he was in distress. Police-constables James Cohen, 438 A, said he took the prisoner into custody. He said he was very sorry for what he had done and would apologise. Prisoner told the prosecutor that he ought to be satisfied, as he had got his watch and chain back. Police Inspector Bryant, of the O division, said that the prisoner had been before convicted of stealing a silver watch, and had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. He had been doing nothing since. The prisoner in defence said he did it because he was starving. Mr. Barker committed the prisoner for trial.

MABLESTONE.

A DISTRESSING CASE.—A middle-aged man, who gave his name as Dennis Long, and said he was a news-agent, was brought up on the following charges:—Jones, 63 D, said that at nine o'clock on Sunday evening the inhabitants of Craven-hill, Baywater, were annoyed by the prisoner calling out at the top of his voice, "Observe! Observe! Third edition! Awful slaughter! Two thousand Federals killed!" A considerable crowd assembled at the spot. The witness desired him to go away quietly, but he would not do so, and declared that he would not leave until he had sold all the papers he had got by him. The witness then took him into custody. He was quite drunk. He had only one paper, and that was the usual Sunday morning edition. (It was here handed to the magistrate.) The prisoner was dealt with for being drunk and disorderly and fined 10s., or in default of payment sentenced to be committed for seven days.

WORSHIP STREET.

ALLEGED 'ABDUCTION.'—Moses Mendoza, a swarthy-visaged and peculiar looking person, about thirty-eight years of age, was brought before Mr. Cooke, by Fairall, one of the warrant officers of the court, for having unlawfully abducted, or caused to be abducted, from the home of her parents, one Rosetta Barnett, she being under the age of sixteen years. Mr. Abbott appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Barnett, from the offices of Mr. Joseph Smith, Arbour-quare, defended. The proceedings were taken under the statute 9th of George IV, cap. 31, sec. 20; and also included in the recent Consolidated Criminal Act, 24th and 25th Vict., cap. 100, sec. 55. Barnett Barnett examined: I am a furrier, residing and carrying on business in Wood-street, Spitalfields. I know the prisoner. He is a tailor. About July or August of last year he applied to me for sanction to take my daughter in marriage. I peremptorily refused consent on account of her extreme youth and the great disparity of age between them, she being then about fourteen years and a half only. I produce the certificate of her birth. She was fifteen on the 29th of last January. Notwithstanding the refusal I gave, prisoner has continued to solicit. He has met her in the street, but not spoken, as she was in company of her mother. This was about two months since. On Saturday last I saw him in Whitechapel, and asked what he meant by pursuing my child. He replied, "I'll have the girl in defiance of you; you know that I am a demon, and she shall be mine with or without your will." I was excited at this, and told him that but for the law I would strangle him. He replied, "I am at your mercy, and you can do as you please." A mob collected and we parted. On the morning of the 18th inst., my daughter left home about nine o'clock, without mine or her mother's consent or knowledge. She had not been in the habit of so doing. I applied on the same day for a warrant and obtained it at the court. Rosetta Barnett, a very fine grown girl, with handsome rather than pretty features, and a profusion of dark hair crowned with a hat, was then sworn. She said: At a quarter-past nine o'clock on the morning of the 18th, I left my father's house and went to Mrs. Marshall's in Evers Marka, Aldgate. The prisoner lives there. He had not risen, and I waited until he came from his bedroom. I remained until five o'clock in the afternoon, at which time Mrs. Samuel, my aunt, came for me. Mr. Mendoza did not say that he had given notice to the registrar of marriages. I know that he intended to give notice of our marriage. I had a conversation with him respecting it five weeks ago. He then told me he had given notice. He has not said an thing about it since. I was alone with him about five minutes, during which time he did not in any way misbehave himself towards me. During this evidence the witness frequently looked across the court and smiled at the prisoner in the dock. Mr. Abbott then called Mr. Farr, the deputy-registrar for marriages in Mile-end, with a view to prove the prisoner had made a declaration, and given notice of an intended marriage between himself and Miss Barnett, who he alleged was seventeen years of age, and he also declared he had the consent of her parents. Mr. Cooke said he thought the transaction was too remote for him to receive evidence of it, nor did he believe this charge against the prisoner could be supported, whatever the suspicion might be with regard to his conduct. An important feature in the case was, that not any act of the prisoner, as shown, went to prove he had seduced or induced the young lady to leave her father's roof. The evidence rather pointed the reverse way, for she had sworn that he was desirous of her returning home. It was not necessary to show an actual or constructive taking assuredly, for the mere soliciting and obtaining the consent of a girl under sixteen years of age to leave her father's house and custody were sufficient. Again, where a man met by appointment such a person, then went away with her or placed a ladder to assist her in leaving, these were acts that had to be held to be within the statute; but not anything of this kind was proved against the prisoner. Mr. Abbott remarked that the young lady's anxiety to shield the prisoner must have been manifest to every one who heard her in the witness-box. The affair had been conducted privately for a lengthened period, and she was suddenly found in making the declaration that the girl was seventeen, and that there existed no impediment to the marriage. Mr. Barnett objected to that point being imported into the case, and Mr. Cooke advised the prosecution to pause before they proceeded further in that matter. Prisoner was then discharged, amidst the exclamations of some hundreds of people within the court. The declaration made before the registrar stands good for three months from the date when made.

SOUTHWARK.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF LIBEL.—Mr. John Finch, a teacher and private tutor, residing at No. 11, Wallgrave-place, Earl's-court-road, Kensington, was summoned before Mr. Burcham for publishing a libel, containing defamatory statements concerning Dr. John Shea, of 84, Blackfriars-road. Mr. L. Lewis, of Ely-place, said he attended on the part of the prosecutor, a very old medical practitioner, and resident for many years in the Blackfriars-road, where he is highly respected by all his neighbours. Mr. William Wood, Scripture-reader, residing at No. 3, Franklin-row, Chelsea, said he had known the prisoner some time. In October he received a letter from him by the post enclosed in an envelope which he had by some means lost. The letter defamed the character of Dr. Shea, and filled three closely written sheets of paper. It commenced:—Dear Friends—I am suffering death from starvation from the brutal treatment of those wretches the Sheas, who are the sole cause of all my misery. &c. Witness communicated with Dr. Shea last week, and placed that letter in his hands. Mr. John Shea, jun., M.D., of Dorset-place, Clapham-road, said he knew the prisoner, who had been many years tutor of himself and brothers. The letter produced was in the handwriting of the defendant. The prisoner, after the magistrate had perused the letter, asked if he was of opinion that it contained any libel in the eye of the law, as it was only sent to a private friend. Mr. Burcham told him that it certainly did, and rendered him liable to severe punishment. Annie Stokes, cook in the service of Dr. Shea, at 84, Blackfriars-road, said that a short time ago a letter was dropped down the area addressed to her. The page brought it to her, and on opening it she found the following written document:—"Beware of the bloody and brutal Sheas. They robbed and murdered a poor sick man who had worked for them for fifteen years. Beware of the brutal Sheas." Dr. Shea, jun., stated that it also was in the handwriting of the prisoner. Miss Gillingham, a young lady residing with her family in Montagu-street, Southwark, said that some time ago the prisoner was recommended to them by Dr. Shea as tutor to their foreman, which she opened. She found it to contain the following words:—"The Brutal Sheas of Blackfriars—Shortly will be published, in three vols., 'Anecdotes of the Brutal Sheas.' Contents:—Part I, Chapter 1, The Man with a Pill for Every Ill. 2, Stinking John, jun. 3, A Pair of Chimpanzees. 5, Spindle Shank. 6, Gullibility of the Public. 7, Dough Pills and Dirty Water Mixtures. 8, Tarrad and Feathered, &c. Early application is recommended. Further particulars in future bills." Witness said she believed that this document was in the prisoner's handwriting. Dr. John Shea, the complainant, said he resided at 84, Blackfriars-road. The defendant had been tutor to four of his sons, and left about autumn, 1861. He was always treated kindly and with the greatest respect, and he had very lately recommended him as a tutor to several respectable families. He could not account for his writing and distributing such

productions. They had been sent about in all directions. The rector of the parish had received one, and several of his neighbours had been supplied with them. About a year ago the prisoner circulated some scurrilous papers among his friends, but he took no notice of them, thinking that he would discontinue to do so. The prisoner here observed that he should have thought Dr. Shea would not have proceeded against him in such a vindictive manner, especially as he had educated his sons. Mr. Burcham told him that Dr. Shea had acted with great forbearance in not proceeding against him when he circulated the first libels. He was now compelled to prosecute him for his own protection, and he did not see what other means Dr. Shea could have adopted. The prisoner said Dr. Shea knew of his pitiful condition, and that he was without a situation and in great distress. His character was ruined by these proceedings. Mr. Burcham told him it was all his own fault. He committed him for trial at the next Central Criminal Court sessions, but would accept bail for his appearance, himself in £50 and two sureties in £25 each. Bail not being forthcoming he was committed to prison.

LAMBETH.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.—A tall, long-visaged person, of sinister appearance, with incipient moustache, presented himself in the witness-box, and requested Mr. Elliott's signature to a certificate, which he held in his hand, and which would entitle him to the payment, under the ticket-of-leave system, to £1 14s. 6d. On reference to the document, it appeared that the applicant was no less a personage than William Denbigh Sloper Marshall, alias Harris, whose marriage in 1859, with two widow ladies, of much respectability and considerable property, created more than ordinary feeling at the time of his apprehension and examination for bigamy. The applicant, at the time of his first marriage, was in a most humble position, being only the son of a washerwoman, and the fact of his engaging the attentions of not only one, but two ladies of accomplishments and position, so as to induce them to marry him, was, at the time, a matter of perfect astonishment. The striking contrast in appearance and manner between the applicant and the ladies he had deluded by representing himself as a military officer, was so great as to be perfectly laughable. In the September session at the Old Bailey he was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude. In execution of this sentence he served three years at Portsmouth gaol, and in September last was discharged on a ticket-of-leave, receiving a certificate entitling him to the payment of £1 14s. 6d., provided it was shown that he had been obtaining an honest living; but this must be vouched for by the signature of a magistrate or a clergyman. The applicant assured Mr. Elliott that he had been getting a living at his business as a wine-bottler since his discharge; but the magistrate said he could not sign the document on his representations alone, and directed Revel, one of the summoning officers, and who had formerly apprehended the applicant, to make the necessary inquiries. It is not a little singular that both the wives of the applicant, in anticipation of his discharge, applied to this court a few days ago and received orders of protection.

WANDSWORTH.

AN INCORRIGIBLE.—Ann Connor, whose case has been two or three times before the public, was brought before Mr. Dayman, on remand, charged as a drunken and disorderly person. For the last three years this unfortunate woman has lived the greater part of the time in prison. Frequently she had been taken into custody for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the streets of Wandsworth on the very day she had been liberated from the House of Correction. Her appearance before the magistrate at this court was at last brought to a temporary stoppage by her being committed as an incorrigible rogue, and sent to the sessions to be sentenced. On that occasion she received twelve months' imprisonment. That had no effect in reforming her, for although when she was liberated she presented a very clean and respectable appearance, she soon became the drunken and dissipated looking woman she had previously been. In consequence of having been convicted since she suffered the twelve months' imprisonment, Mr. Dayman determined upon sending her again for trial, and she was remanded for the necessary forms. The prisoner now asked to be forgiven, and promised to behave better for the future. Mr. Dayman said that she was continually at the court—in fact, there was no end of it. He was sorry to find that since she had been out of prison, where she had conducted herself so well, she had again forgotten herself, and he must send her to the sessions, with the hope that she would get another term of twelve months. The prisoner said she had a good trade, and could earn £1 a week. Mr. Dayman trusted that when she came out of prison again she would conduct herself with respectability. The prisoner was then convicted as an incorrigible rogue.

HAMMERSMITH.

THE MURDER AT ACTON.—COMMITMENT OF THE PRISONERS FOR TRIAL.—The two brothers, Joseph and Isaac Brooks, and Jane Lake, were brought before Mr. Dayman, for final examination, on the charge for the murder of Police-constable Davey at Acton. Three additional witnesses were examined, but only one was of any importance, and the evidence had reference to the robbery of wood by two men, who escaped from Police-constable Davey. It will be remembered that deceased stated to Sergeant Bonnick that the two men resembled the Brooks. The witness in question was a married woman, named Winnie, residing at Acton-green, and she stated that about six o'clock in the evening of Monday, the 19th ult., she was crossing the fields towards the Cumberland-villa, Acton, when she saw the prisoners running in the direction of Turnham-green. As they came up to her they walked for a few yards, and after they passed her they took to their heels again. She heard the prisoner Joseph say to his brother, "Run, run." (The male prisoners here laughed at each other.) The witness further stated that the prisoners were dressed as they now appeared. The prisoner Joseph wore a flat kind of hat. The prisoner Isaac: Can you swear you saw us running together? Witness: I can, Isaac. The prisoner: As long as you can swear to it that will do. Mr. James White, the landlord of the Coach and Horses, High-street, Notting-hill, whose house had been pulled down and the materials stored by Mr. Saunders at Acton, gave corroborative evidence as to the identity of the wood. This was the case for the prosecution, and the remainder of the witnesses were then bound over. There were thirty-three witnesses altogether, seventeen of whom were bound over on the last occasion. The prisoners reserved their defence, and Mr. Dayman fully committed them for trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court, the men for the wilful murder of the constable, the female as an accessory after the fact. The conduct of the prisoners in the dock was very unbecoming, considering the serious nature of the crime with which they stand charged, particularly the girl Lake, who frequently looked at Joseph, the man to whom she was engaged to be married, and laughed. This was also the case with the male prisoners, who looked about the court and laughed. As they were leaving the dock the prisoner Isaac asked for his boots, which had been taken from him. He said he was wearing an old pair, and the cell was cold to his feet. Inspector Seale said the boots were at the station. In answer to a question from the bench the inspector said that nothing turned upon the boots. Mr. Dayman in that case ordered them to be returned to the prisoners. The prisoners were then removed separately to the cells. It was incidentally mentioned that the commissioners of police had granted the widow of the unfortunate constable a yearly pension of £15. There are no children.

GREENWICH.

THE DANCING IRISHMAN AND THE BLIND FIDDLER'S BENEFIT.—Philip O'Donald and James Creagh, two young Irishmen, were charged with committing a violent assault upon a fellow countryman, named John Horrigan. The complainant, who appeared with his head swathed in bandages, said that on the previous night, about twelve o'clock, he was proceeding to his home at Deptford, when Creagh came up to him, asked him if his name was "Jack Horrigan," and on telling him it was, he seized him in the front by his shirt collar, and very nearly strangled him, while O'Donald struck him a blow on the head, knocked him down, and buried the toe of his boot in his (complainant's) forehead. (Laughter.) Mr. Trail: What was the provocation for this violence? Had you seen the prisoners before? The complainant: Yes, your worship; I knew them before, as working at Deptford soapery. Last night, feeling unwell, my wife advised me to have something to drink, and I went into a public-house, at Deptford, and had a half-quartern of rum and some boiling hot water. I immediately commenced dancing, when I was challenged to fight one of them. (Roars of laughter.) No sooner was the challenge given than I was knocked down, and should have got murdered, had I not got out of the house. (Loud laughter.) The prisoners denied that they were the aggressors, Creagh stating that he entered the public-house for the purpose of contributing his mite towards a fund being collected for the benefit of a poor blind fiddler. On entering a female told him he had just come too late, as all the fighting was over (roars of laughter), and Horrigan (the complainant) and his son had gone away. He then saw O'Donald covered with blood, and having given what he intended for the blind fiddler, he took O'Donald out of the house with him for the purpose of seeing him home. They afterwards met complainant and his son, who came before them, and having remarked to complainant's son that no more fighting was wanted that night, the latter put his hand out to shake hands with him, when the complainant struck him (Creagh) in the face, a fight took place, the police came up, and he and O'Donald were conveyed to the police-station. (Loud laughter.) Mr. Trail said he did not think there was much to choose between the complainant and O'Donald, and he should require them to find bail to keep the peace towards each other for three months. Creagh was dismissed.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.—ARRIVAL OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra will, it is understood, leave the Danish Court for England on Monday next. The Princess will be accompanied by her parents, the Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark; by her sister, the Princess Dagmar; and by her brother, Prince Frederick of Denmark. His Royal Highness Duke Charles of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg (brother of Prince Christian and uncle of the bride elect) will accompany the members of the Danish royal family to England.

The Princess Alexandra will be attended by General Oxholm (formerly Danish minister at the Court of St. James's) and Madame Oxholm, and by the Countess Hilda Reventlow, daughter of the respected Danish minister so long resident in London. General the Hon. Charles Grey, accredited by the Queen to be in waiting on the Princess, and Colonel Paget, British minister at Copenhagen, will also be in the suite of the Princess.

The travellers on leaving Copenhagen will travel by rail to Korsør, on the Great Belt, where their royal highnesses will embark in a Danish Government steamer and proceed direct to Kiel, in Holstein. At Kiel the royal party will again take the railway and travel thence through the duchy across Germany, either to Antwerp or Ostend at one of which ports a squadron of Danish war ships will have previously assembled to accompany the Princess across the Channel.

The Queen's yacht Victoria and Albert will be in attendance to convey the Princess and her relatives to England. The royal squadron will leave Belgium at such an hour on Friday the 6th proximo, as will enable the ships to anchor for the night at the Nire.

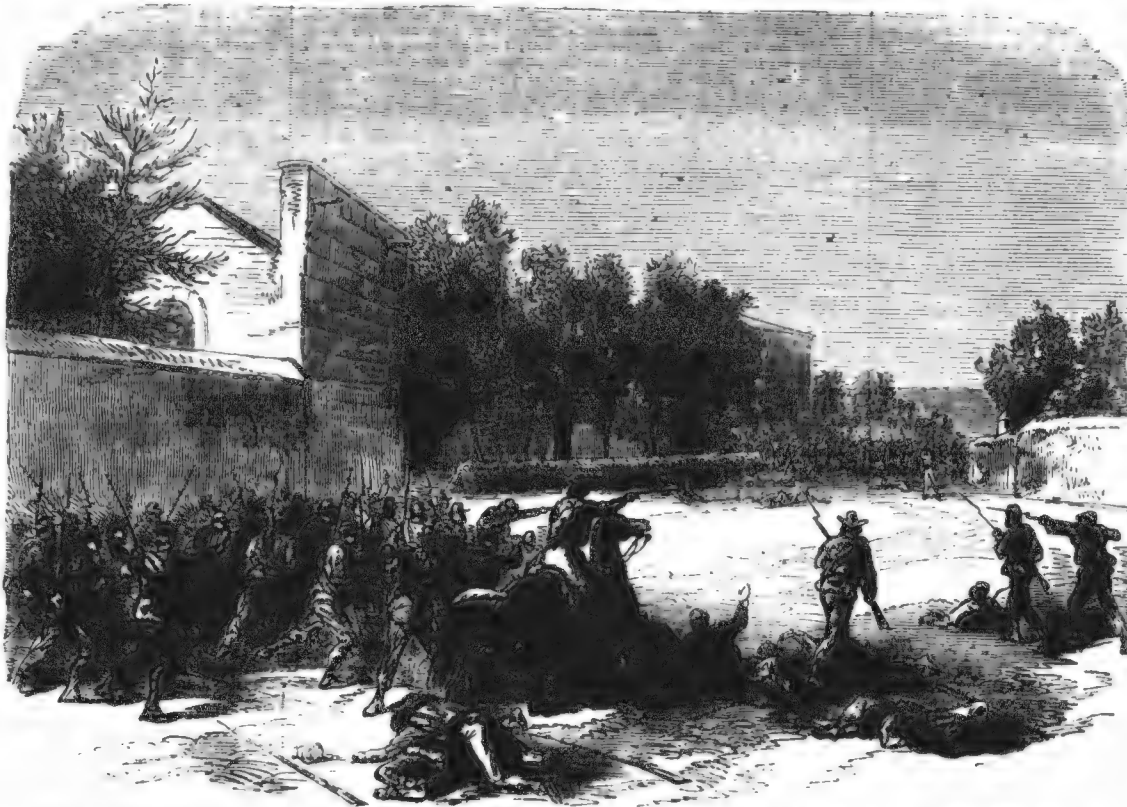
On the morning of Saturday, the 7th of March, the Victoria and Albert will steam up to Gravesend, with the ships of war in her wake, so as to arrive off the Terrace pier punctually at one o'clock.

The debarkation and journey to London will occupy about one hour, so that the Princess may be expected to enter the City of London about three o'clock in the afternoon.

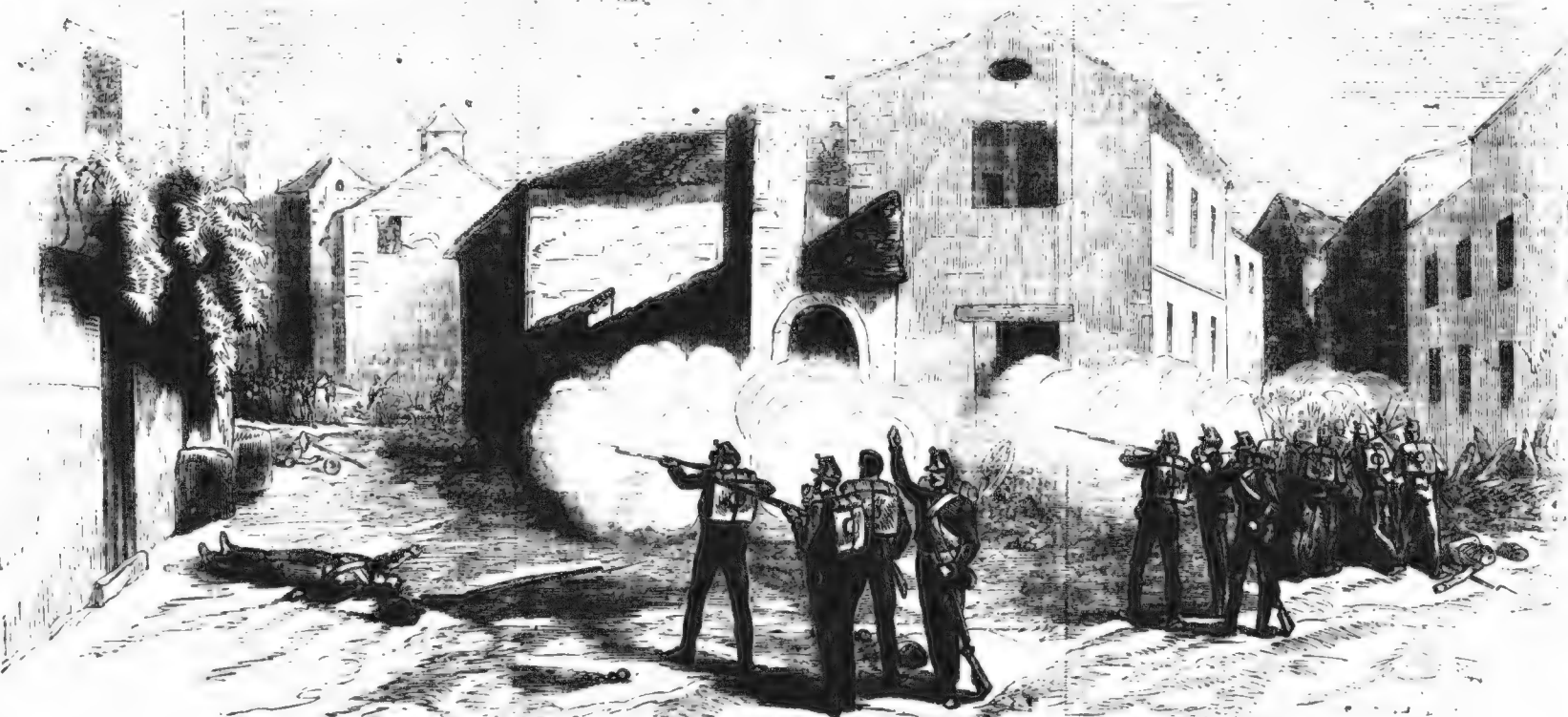
It has been arranged that the Prince of Wales and the Princess shall, on their arrival at the Bricklayers Arms Station be received by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and members of the reception committee, aldermen, and common councilmen, as a deputation, and that the remainder of the corporation who may take part in the procession shall fall in at the entrance to the City on London-bridge. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs will wear their civic robes, and the state carriages of the Lord Mayor will be brought into requisition to convey his lordship and his usual attendant officers. The time-honoured custom of presenting a long and proxy address will be dispensed with on this



GROUP OF POLISH INSURGENTS. (See page 333.)



FIGHT BETWEEN RUSSIAN TROOPS AND POLISH INSURGENTS NEAR KOOF (See page 333.)



RUSSIAN SOLDIERY FIRING ON THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF WONASK. (See page 333.)

occasion. At a special meeting of the Court of Lieutenancy of the City of London, the committee appointed to make suitable arrangements for the reception of the Princess Alexandra recommended that the general body of the commissioners should be invited to attend in full dress uniform on the south-end of London-bridge to join in the procession, and that a deputation, consisting of as many commissioners as could be accommodated, in full dress uniform, should be selected to attend in open carriages, with the Lord Mayor and City authorities, at the Bricklayers' Arms railway terminus, to receive the Princess on her arrival there; and that the commissioners, as lords lieutenant of a county, should take rank in the procession next below the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. This decision was on Saturday communicated to the reception committee, and was acceded to, with the exception of that part of it in which the commissioners claimed precedence over the officers of the corporation. A triumphal arch is to be erected, by the authority of the corporation, over the dry arch of London-bridge on the north side, and London-bridge will be decorated throughout its entire length with flags and trophies. In front of the Mansion House a gallery for 400 people will be constructed, and the portico of the building appropriately ornamented. The whole of the open space within the enclosure on the east, south, and west sides of St. Paul's Cathedral will be occupied by seats, rising tier over tier, and with canopies for the accommodation of about 10,000 people including the Dean and Chapter, the governing bodies of the

whole of the livery companies, nearly eighty in number, with their friends, and about 700 boys from the City of London School and the Orphan School. Refreshment and retiring rooms will be provided. The expense will be borne jointly by the corporation and the livery companies. Temple-bar is to be elaborately decorated, and on the evening of the nuptial day that and the Mansion House, Guildhall, the Monument and London-bridge will be illuminated. The triumphal arch at London-bridge will remain until the marriage, and will be available for illumination at night. The twelve great City companies will provide that number of carriages for the procession; some of the minor companies will also join. The banners of the companies will be borne in the procession. There will be no display of military force in the whole procession.

At a meeting of the vestry of St. James's parish the Hon. F. Byng stated that he believed it was the intention of the City authorities to accompany the Princess Alexandra not only through the City of London, but through the City of Westminster; but he considered that the latter city ought to receive the Princess at Temple-bar, and thus relieve the corporation of the duty they proposed to take upon themselves. After some discussion, it was resolved, "That the high bailiff be communicated with, and that a committee be appointed to

solicit a co-operation of the various vestries and district boards; also to make the necessary arrangements for carrying out the wishes of the vestry, so that the Princess may be met at Temple-bar by the authorities of the city of Westminster." In accordance with this resolution a deputation waited upon the reception committee on Saturday, and stated that the inhabitants of St. James's were anxious to co-operate in every way with the city, in order to give a worthy reception to the Princess Alexandra; and it was arranged that Westminster should be duly represented at Temple-bar by the high bailiff and burgesses of the city of Westminster, and probably also by the Duke of Buccleuch, who holds the office of Lord High Steward. Along Pall-mall the windows and balconies of the clubs will be draped, and the fine thoroughfare will on this occasion present a really magnificent appearance.

In Southwark every preparation is making to give a cordial welcome to the Princess. It fortunately happens that at the present time, in consequence of the cutting up of the district by the London, Chatham, and Dover, and the Charing-cross Railway Companies, there are a great many empty spaces along the route of procession. These have been taken full advantage of. Prominent amongst them is the empty space where St. Thomas's Hospital once stood. It is proposed to erect on that space a platform capable of containing 40,000 persons, a large portion to be appropriated to the accommodation of the children attending the parish school. A little further on, in the High-street, Borough, on the site where once stood the old Town Hall, and upon what was called St. Margaret's hill, the churchwardens and managers of St. Saviour's parish have resolved on erecting upon the vacant site platforms and seats for the accommodation of the charity school children of the parish. It has also been decided by the Southwark committee that a triumphal arch shall be erected at the junction of the Old and New Kent roads, and another opposite St. George's Church. It is likewise in contemplation to convert the arch which crosses Wellington-street to useful purposes by decking it in holiday attire.

gift holder, in the form of a cornucopia, decorated with pearls and corals. The bouquet holder is a present from the ladies of Gravesend, and will be a costly and tasteful gift.

With the sanction of the War Department the fireworks which have remained in store at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, since the peace rejoicings at the termination of the Crimean war, will be used for a grand pyrotechnic display which will take place on Woolwich-common on the evening of the wedding-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Other fireworks of a magnificent description are now being prepared at the Laboratory department, and it is stated that a considerable number will be forwarded for a display in Hyde-park, and also at Windsor. On the morning of the wedding-day royal salutes will be fired by batteries of artillery and from the Flagard flag-ship, and a review of the troops in garrison will take place on Woolwich-common. All the available flags, banners, &c., belonging to Government will be lent to the corporation of Gravesend, to be used for decorating the streets of that town on the disembarkation of her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra; and it is stated that arrangements are being carried out which will enable the artisans at the Royal Arsenal to observe a holiday from the night of Friday, the 6th, to the morning of Wednesday, the 11th of March.

The ladies of Edinburgh are raising a subscription for a handsome bridal gift to the Princess, and the ladies of Dublin are called upon by Lady Rachael Butler to subscribe for a like purpose. In her letter to a local paper her ladyship says:—"One of the titles borne by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is that of the Earl of Dublin, and I think that we may hope that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and Countess of Dublin would appreciate a specimen of Irish industry, and be gratified at receiving from the ladies of Ireland—in the shape of a complete set of the most beautiful lace our island can produce—a pleasing proof of the

The committee appointed to carry out the rejoicings in Southampton upon the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the 10th day of March next, propose to celebrate the event in the following manner, viz:—To supply all deserving poor families (estimated at 4,000) with beef, bread, and beer, to be publicly distributed; all the school children (estimated at 5,000) with tea, cake, and oranges; to furnish amusements, consisting of old English sports, upon the Parade-ground; to provide bands of music to play during the day, and a grand display of fireworks in West Marlands-field in the evening.

SCENES OF THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

THE illustrations in this and the preceding page represent scenes in the Polish insurrection. In one we see a body of Russian officers, separated from their men, attacked by the insurgents. The insurgents, it is rumoured, ultimately captured two superior officers, and carried them off to Wolno, a village from which the Russians have been expelled. Another illustration represents the Russian soldiery in the town of Wonsk, which they carried at the point of the bayonet, and then ruthlessly slew the inhabitants by firing along the streets and in the houses. The other illustrations depict a group of Polish insurgents, and a fight with the Russians in the suburbs of Koof.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.—During the past fortnight 'his building has been thrown open as a promenade between the hours of ten and five to all visitors leaving their cards at the doors, and many thousands have availed themselves of the privilege during the afternoons, so as to restore to the nave something of its old aspect of a promenade. It is intended, we believe, to leave it thus open to the use of the public for the next fortnight or three weeks. The



RUSSIAN OFFICERS ATTACKED BY POLISH INSURGENTS.

At Gravesend, the decoration of the town and piers will be placed entirely in the hands of Mr. Snelling. The Terrace-pier will be magnificently decorated, and, when filled with an elegantly-dressed company, will have a most brilliant effect. Sixty young ladies, between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, dressed in white, red, and blue dresses, have been chosen to act the part of flower girls, and will scatter abundance of flowers before the young bridal couple. It was first proposed, in addition to fitting up the Terrace-pier, that the sweep directly in front of it should be partly covered over and seats erected, but this idea has been abandoned, as it might interfere with the carriages. The pavement, however, on each side to the bottom of Harmer-street, will be fitted up with seats. Along Harmer-street, at every forty feet on each side of the road, will be placed high poles, richly decorated with flags and streamers emblematical of the occasion, which will be hung from pole to pole across the street, so as to give the appearance of one continued gaily decorated arch. At the top of Harmer-street, where the Milton-road and the Grove meet, there will be a grand arch, with its four ribs meeting in the centre, over the intersection of the road. At the end of the Grove, facing Harmer-street, an elegant stand will be erected, to which those who are fortunate enough to obtain tickets from the corporation will have access. The route will then be along King-street, the New London-road, to St. James's Church, where the procession will turn off to the railway. The whole of the houses in the streets through which the royal party is to pass will be decorated, and efforts are being made to induce the occupiers to adopt one uniform plan, so as to improve the general effect. The railway station will be magnificently decorated, the directors of the South Eastern Railway Company having wisely resolved to spare no expense. The Kentish volunteers will take a prominent part in the proceeding, and will form one continued guard of honour along the entire route. On landing, the Princess will be presented by Mrs. Sams, the lady of the mayor of Gravesend, with a magnificent bouquet, placed in an elegant silver

taste and skill of our manufacturers, and with it our cordial wishes for her royal highness's long continued prosperity and happiness in her new career."

The bridal gift of the King of Denmark to the Princess Alexandra is to consist of a copy, executed in gold and jewels, of the celebrated cross of Queen Dagmar, which forms one of the chief attractions of the Copenhagen Museum of Art. The cross, which in the reign of Christian V was recovered from the grave of that ancient sovereign, is one of the earliest specimens of Scandinavian art, and in its curious combination of enamel and filagree work has been long regarded as a treasured heirloom in the family of the Danish kings. The trousseau of the Princess has been just completed by the united labour of 120 sempstresses. The conduct of the work has been entrusted to Herr Levysohn, a linendraper of Copenhagen. With the exception of the lace and some broderies, this portion of her highness's dowry is entirely due to Danish workmanship.

The following letter, dated the 19th instant, has been received by Mr. Damant, of Cowes:—"Lieutenant-General Knollys presents his compliments to Mr. Damant, and in reply to his letter, inquiring whether the Prince and Princess of Wales will land at East Cowes or at Osborne landing place on the day of their marriage, begs to inform him that as at present arranged their royal highnesses will land at East Cowes."

The Copenhagen citizens have subscribed the sum of £1,000 towards a marriage present, to be presented to the Princess previous to her departure. The gift is to consist of Thorvaldsen's Hebe, executed by Professor Bissen, and two paintings representing a view of Copenhagen and the Bernstorff Palace, where the youth of her royal highness was spent.

The Common Council of the City of London has voted £10,000 for a present to the Princess.

whole of the interior has been cleared, even to the last remnant of the rubbish that covered the floor and galleries after the hurried flight of the exhibitors. It has been swept and washed from end to end, and not a partition or obstacle of any kind now remains to break the wide expanse of view on every side. The floors, so ruthlessly pulled about, have been carefully replaced, new planks laid where the old were worn, barriers and railings withdrawn, and the whole interior made neat and orderly, even to the windows of the nave being cleaned of the whitewash with which they were dimmed in summer, and now suffered to let in a stream of light which show the centre of the vast hall in all its magnificence to the utmost perfection. The Swedish wrestlers have been placed in the centre of the South Court, and four of Elkington's Magna Charta figures on the pedestals flanking the steps that lead down from the raised dais at either end; but these, with the long rows of seats down the nave, are the only things remaining, and they seem rather as foils than otherwise to set off the immensity of the rest of the uncopied space. In the centre of the nave are placed the drawings of Captain Fowke and Mr. Johnston, showing different plans by which the whole exterior may be completed. Captain Fowke's design is, a venture to think, far too costly to be attempted. On the other hand according to Mr. Johnston's plan, the whole of the present raw and exceedingly plain exterior can be converted into a really noble structure at a cost of not more than 50,000*l*. These drawings are worth inspection, if only as illustrating the ease with which the employment of a little architectural skill at the time the plans were first considered could have completely changed the exterior of a very ugly building into an edifice equal to any of the kind in Europe.

CAPTAIN WINN, of the Grenadier Guards, who was arrested on his return from Richmond by the Federal authorities some two months since, on a charge of carrying despatches from the Confederate Government, effected his escape a few days since, and arrived in this city yesterday.—*Montreal Gazette*, Feb. 6.

Literature.

THE PRIDE OF RANK

ABOUT the commencement of the year 1780 there came to the University of Oxford a young man of extremely retired habits and mode of life. It was evident that his worldly possessions were small, for his dress, though neat, was worn, and his expenses those only which were imperatively called for by his position. Few cared to notice William Freeman; for while they could not fail to envy his superior attainments and classical knowledge, they felt also that his condition, without property, patronage, or friends, was by no means an enviable one. There was a settled air of melancholy hanging over him which imparted some degree of interest to his movements for such as designed to vouchsafe a glance at him; and they could not fail to observe that care and study had made no inconsiderable inroads upon his constitution, for his cheek was pale, and his eye gleamed with that rich lustre which is caused by the gleaming of the fire of intellect from within. Whence he came no one knew—perhaps no one cared. The brightest spirits flash with meteor suddenness across our path, and at their place of birth no familiar foot has trodden. Genius belongs to no class, but is struck out in the passage of stonier natures along its vicinity like sparks from flint and steel. Freeman was ambitious of knowledge, of power, of the mastery which wealth confers; and by his single-handed efforts he resolved to work his way upward—upward, step by step, until he stood upon that eminence, the brilliance and dazzling nature of whose lustre refuses to permit us to behold the dark back-grounds, the fatiguing, spirit-wearying steps by which the proud sander thereon has ascended slowly and gradually.

The eldest son of Lord Dalton, the Hon. Leslie Dalton, had often, by his gentle persuasions, induced Freeman to join him in many of his excursions, his rambles, and amusements, which, to say the truth, were of the most harmless description, and of an inexpensive kind. To associate with the student was infallibly in the end to love him, and hence a warm friendship became established between the two young men. William lost much of his reserve, and opened his mind and disclosed many of his ambitious projects for the future to Dalton, at the fervent nature of which he smiled, and said he hoped it would turn out as he wished; and, pressing his hand, declared that he would assist him to the utmost extent of his power. But cheer him as he would, there was still a settled gloom upon Freeman's spirits, and a deep sigh often escaped him in the midst of his friend's most brilliant sallies.

One day, as the two young men were strolling leisurely through the streets of Oxford, they turned down one which Freeman seemed rather to avoid, and passing on, were arrested by the sound of a voice asking for charity. Dalton turned, and, as he was speaking, put his ready hand into his pocket to relieve him. It was an old grey-headed man, with a determined air of poverty hanging about him, his eyes half closed, as he stood at the corner of the street waiting for the relief of the passers-by.

"That old fellow is always there," said Dalton, turning to his friend, after dropping a penny into the beggar's hand. "I generally have to stop—but good heavens! Freeman, are you ill? Lean on my arm—there, more; never mind me!"

Freeman's countenance was as pale as ashes, not a trace of colour was observable on cheek or lip, and the whole frame trembled as if under the influence of some powerful emotion. He strove to move rapidly on, and pressing his friend's hands in token of acknowledgment, said, "Do you know, I should like to go into the fields? I think it would refresh me. I will not study to-day."

Wondering a little at his friend's determination, Dalton led the way into the open country; but all his endeavours to raise his spirits proved unavailing. A gloom hung deeply upon him, and by no effort could he dispel it.

That evening Freeman staggered, ill and weak, to his lodgings; and on his arrival there, hastened up stairs, where he found, as usual, his tea awaiting him; and presiding there an old grey-haired man, simply and genteelly dressed.

"My boy," cried he, rising, "are you ill? What is the matter?"

"Oh, my father!" said Freeman, falling on his neck, and giving way to a passionate burst of grief, which seemed to choke his utterance for some time.

"Speak, William; what is it?" said the old man.

"Do not any longer beg for me, father; I shall break my heart. Day by day I feel I am growing more weak. I am haunted by the recollection that while I am at ease pursuing my studies, you are standing in the street asking for charity; and, oh, heavens! have been relieved this day by my best friend."

"Are you ashamed of me, my son? I will go into another town."

"Father, do not say that; let me be but poor in your company. Let me be clad as you are clad, and I shall be proud to stand by the side of him who gave me birth, were it needed. But my studies shall cease, if they are to be purchased thus. This night I will calmly reflect upon the future, and form, if possible, some definite plan."

"Ay, ay, my boy," said the old man, wringing his hand; "so you shall. Now let us attack the tea; come, I am tired."

There was a spirit of devotion in the father's attachment to his only child which ennobled the old man, beggar as he was. He had from his youth upward known no other way of life, and his earnings were very considerable. His wife was gone, was buried somewhere in the churchyard of a far-distant village. No stone marked the spot, but a plain grave-mound indicated where, with many a stranger, she slumbered; and it was only to be distinguished from the rest by a

rude knotted crutch which Freeman had with his own hands thrust into the earth up to the handle, that he might not forget exactly where she lay. There was a heart in the old beggar-man, and it acknowledged the power of an affection that inspired to noble actions rather than to words. How he had formed the project of having his son educated at the University, it is difficult to say. It was a portion of the same upward tendency observable in all classes, which teaches them to yearn for education and knowledge, and which lends a support to the national and charity schools, here developed more ambitiously than is often the case!

But to continue. Young Leslie Dalton invited his friend to pass the holidays at his father's splendid country-seat. It was a dangerous experiment. It was placing young Freeman at once in the very sphere to mingle amongst whose members, as one of them, the student yearned. The grandeur, the magnificence, the ease and elegance of the whole establishment struck upon his fancy. Lord Dalton was a man of polished education, and received him as the friend and chosen companion of his son; and his wife, once the beautiful and much sought-for heiress of Lynchcombe, with grace and affability. The family was composed of many members: the younger portion were, of course almost invisible; but Lady Grace, tall, majestic and beautiful, struck upon the student's fancy in a moment. Bewildered by her loveliness and the fascination of her manners, William failed to perceive the proud and somewhat haughty expression which some deemed set rightly upon the daughter of a long ancestral line. The pride of caste was inherent in the family, and unconscious of the fatal purposes which it was destined to work upon the too sensitive and struggling spirit thus introduced into their circle, they heedlessly pursued the intercourse. Young Dalton knew well that his friend was far from rich; but as to his origin or relatives he had never inquired. He started when asked the question by his father, and frankly confessed that he did not know who he was, but that he liked the fellow, and was indebted to him in a moral point of view.

The treatment, however, of William Freeman in the house of Lord Dalton was outwardly the same as that they would have shown to the most distinguished visitor. Therefore he, little accustomed to attention of any kind, was happy and contented, save when his thoughts reverted to his father, standing at the corner of the street in the city of Oxford. Then again the same gloom would fall upon his spirit, which nothing but the singing of Lady Grace could chase away. Her winning manners, the rich sweetness of her voice, the majestic beauty of her form, contrived to make a deep impression upon his heart, and he was, ere he had been a fortnight in the house, deeply in love with her. He determined in his own heart to labour steadily on, and if possible win the affection of the beauty, and carry the prize off triumphantly from the lordly throng of admirers by which she was now surrounded. He therefore quitted Woodlands with happy feelings of hope and exultation—a little dashed, perhaps, by the somewhat indifferent manner with which Lady Grace bade him farewell, and then turned to continue a conversation with Lord Canover, a young aspirant and expectant to a dukedom.

On Freeman's return to college, every one wondered at the joyousness of his manners, the buoyancy of his step, and the activity of his frame. The impulse of his life was beginning to develop itself. Fatal error! he was at the zenith of this world's glory when sought by his companions for his now pleasant and cheerful society; he felt proud and happy!

The Christmas came round, and with it the festivities at Woodlands, which invited Dalton home, who again was accompanied by his friend. Freeman was kindly received; but he looked in vain for a smile of recognition from Lady Grace. This time, however, he was thrown much more into her society, and was frequently her companion in her morning rides on horseback. Freeman was an admirable equestrian, and would accompany her untiringly for hours through the woods, Dalton following behind along with other friends. One day a ride was proposed to visit some old ruins many miles distant. The morning was clear and bright. A brazen frost rendered the air sharp, but made the roads in admirable condition for riding. As usual, Lady Grace and Freeman were in advance of the party, and conversed freely on many subjects. The young student had boldly and resolutely resolved to take the opportunity afforded by the long day of opening his heart to his companion, and to abide the result patiently.

The ruins were examined, and the whole party expressed the most lively satisfaction at their excursion; but as fashionable mornings are at best short, return was soon determined on. A heavy fall of snow threatened; for black clouds soon made themselves visible in several quarters of the heavens, and soon the sleet began to shower down in a fine mist. Shelter was sought in the ruins, but the ladies became somewhat alarmed, when, after waiting a considerable period, no sign of abatement was discernible. Return, at all events, was resolved on; when at length two of the gentlemen, mounting their horses, volunteered setting out for the carriage. The four who remained behind amused themselves with examining further into the ruins, and Freeman was left, by this means, alone in the society of Lady Grace. What passed in that brief interview Freeman never revealed. Some decisive question had been put, some decisive answer returned; for when Dalton came back with the carriage he received his sister from Freeman, who, with a cold bow, instantly quitted them, and was seen no more during the drive home. Lady Grace was silent; and by the pale light caused by the dim twilight of a winter's evening, and the mingled reflection of the snow-covered land, her brother gazing at her face, beheld it, as she leaned back in the carriage, disfigured by an expression of haughty indignation.

"What has happened, dear Grace?" said her brother, in a whisper, leaning over to her.

"Another time I will explain, not now," she answered, slightly waving her hand.

And in silence the merry party of the morning moved on. The snow still fell heavily, and the whole country was soon clad in white. When arrived at home they all separated into their various apartments; so that Freeman's absence was observed by none. But as Dalton's valet made his appearance in his room, he accidentally dropped a hint that Mr Freeman was in haste preparing for a journey. The man's word that something was wrong; and knowing of the friendship which existed between the young men thought that there was something strange in the perturbed manner of young Freeman, a the haste he manifested in wishing to set out at once. Rushing out of the room, Dalton sought that of his friend, but he was gone; hastening down stairs, he found the hall-door open, and Freeman just mounting his horse.

"Freeman! what is the meaning of this? Stay," he said, catching at the horse's rein.

"Pray, Dalton, do not detain me. I cannot remain; I will write to you to-morrow."

"Nay, but tell me now."

"As not the Lady Grace Dalton told you of my 'presumption'—yes, that was her word—has she not told you how I asked her hand?"

Dalton, at this part of his friend's speech, started. The family pride steeled his heart for one moment, but combating strongly with it, that Freeman should not observe it, he took his hand and said, kindly, "Wherefore did she refuse you?"

"Wherefore?—not because she did not love me—of that she never spoke—but because I am the son of a beggar!"

"But surely, Freeman, this is no reason why our friendship should terminate. Are you acting rightly to me? From whom, tell me, have you ever received a token that you were not on a par with myself in rank?"

"No, God bless you, Dalton, no," fervently replied Freeman; "with you I felt no difference of station."

"And there is no difference, Freeman. Now come; do dismount."

"It cannot be, Dalton; you are my friend, I know; and would you have me meet the eye of her by whom I have been thus rejected? Suffer me to go. I will write. Pray explain my conduct to your father; but he will know it too soon. Good-bye, Dalton; I shall never forget you."

"Well, good bye, Freeman," exclaimed the young aristocrat, wringing his hand as fervently as though his whole heart went with the effort; we shall meet again soon, I trust."

"We shall meet?—oh! I daresay—yes—"

and the figure of the young student was soon lost in the intervening trunks of the noble trees which stood on either side of the avenue.

Old Freeman was astonished at the speedy return of his son; but more especially at the strange wildness of his manner. He spoke scarcely at all of the Woodlands; or, if he did, it was with a bitter laugh, which fell with warning notes on the old man's ear. For days Freeman continued in this state; and at length his overwrought feelings working upon his frame threw him into a dangerous fever, from which he slowly but gradually recovered, with it, it was evident, only the partial recovery of his intellect. He was not wholly mad, because at intervals he would sit down and study and converse rationally with the old man, whom he at length persuaded to quit Oxford.

"What will become of you when I am gone, William dear?" said the old man.

"It is not the aged always die first, father; no, you will live many years yet!"

The beggar shook his head; and his son made no further remark but set ardently about his book, which he had so long contemplated. His illness, however, it was evident, had completely shattered his constitution, and at length he became so weak that his father's whole care was needed. And it was beautiful to observe how tenderly the old man, just leaning himself into the grave, sought to avert from its brink the waning form which seemed to struggle to be first at the goal. No mother could more gently have nursed her infant than Freeman did his ambitious but too sensitive child. There was one recollection still uppermost in his mind, one form floating afar off in his dream; but he seemed to hate the remembrance of the past in his waking hours. The care, and attendance, and change of scene required by his illness drew largely upon the old man's finances; and, as if recollecting that he must be poor now that he no longer pursued his customary avocation, Freeman would suddenly, as if inspired, start from his reverie, and set busily about his slowly-progressing manuscript, and after writing a few passages, incoherent enough sometimes, would fall off into a kind of slumber.

The summer came, and at the glad season of June the student died, his father expending the last remnant of his all in having him conveyed to the churchyard where his mother slept. Broken-hearted and misery-stricken, without a penny in the world, the old beggar sat again upon the mound whence once before he had departed to seek his fortune almost as solitary; but now he must go forth again, but quite alone. As with tears slowly, faintly trickling over his cheeks, the old man placed another rude mark in the ground, he raised his eyes in silent supplication to God, that if it were his will he would take him too. "I may go far away," thought the beggar, "may be too weak to return; therefore he gathered a few blades of grass from the grave, and wrapping them in paper, placed them near his heart; and ever after in his wanderings they accompanied him along with the half-finished manuscript, over which in the summer evenings he would sit and ponder, and seek to decipher the almost illegible hand.

With the Dalton family we have no business to meddle; their career was much the same as that of other fashionable people; and they, in the busy whirl of society, of course soon forgot all concerning William Freeman, the beggar's son!

Varieties.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—Raleigh flung his laced jacket into a puddle, and for his reward he got a proud queen's favour. A village apothecary had the good fortune to be visiting the State apartments at the Pavilion when George the Fourth was seized with a fit. He bled him, brought him back to consciousness, and made him laugh by his genial and quaint humour. The king took a fancy to him, named him his physician, and made his fortune. I have often heard it remarked by men who have seen much of life, that nobody, not one, goes through the world without two or three such opportunities presenting themselves. The careless, the indolent, the unobservant, and the idle, either fail to remark, or are too slow to profit by them. The sharp fellows, on the contrary, see in each incident all they need to lead them to success—*A Day's Ride.*

MEN OF GENIUS.—I have known several men in my life who may be recognised in days to come as men of genius, and they were all plodders—hard working, intent men. Genius is known by its works; genius without works is a blind faith, a dumb oracle. But meritorious works are the result of time and labour, and cannot be accomplished by intention or by a wish. The immortal thoughts that seem as if they flowed spontaneously from the soul of Shakspeare were nevertheless moulded in a die which doubtless required many years of unremitting attention to fashion it to his exquisite taste. His intellect, by constant study, had at length been trained to that perfect discipline which enabled it to move with a grace, spirit, and liberty incomprehensible to those minds that have not passed through the same severe ordeal. Every great work is the result of vast preparatory training. Facility comes by labour. Nothing seems easy, not even walking, that was not difficult at first. The orator whose eye flashes instantaneous fire, and whose lips pour out a flood of noble thoughts, startling by their unexpectedness and elevating by their wisdom and their truth, has learned his secret by patient repetition, and after many bitter disappointments.

A MORNING INVOCATION.

SLEEPER! raise your heavy head
Lightly from your dreamy pillow,
For the sun has left his bed
And brightly beams o'er earth and billow.

Hark! the lark pours forth her numbers—
Up!—we'll range the forest glade—
Rouse ye from your drowsy slumbers!
Be not thus by sleep betray'd!

Come! behold fair Nature waking,
Lays her veil of mist aside,
Deck'd by beauty's hand, appearing
Lovely as a blushing bride.

List! how blithe the birds are singing!
Music breathes in all around;
Dewy flowers to life are springing,
Wa'nd by the joyful sound.

Come, we'll lightly press the heather,
Sipping from its purple bells
Dew distill'd by fairy finger:
Health lies hid within those cells.

Come, oh, come! no more delaying,
Come, behold the glorious sight!
Beauty, peace, and health, uniting,
Usher in the morning bright.

A LOVER STILL.—"No longer a lover!" exclaimed an aged patriarch: "ah, you mistake me if you think age has blotted out my heart. Though silver hairs fall over a brow all wrinkled, and a cheek all furrowed, yet I am a lover still. I love the beauty of the maiden's blush, the soft tint of flowers, the singing birds and above all the silvery laugh of a child. I love the still-like meadows where the buttercups grow, with almost the same enthusiasm as when, with my ringlets flying loose in the wind, and my cap in hand, years ago I chased the painted butterfly. I love you aged dame. Look at her. Her face is careworn, but it has ever held a smile for me. Often have I shared the bitter cup of sorrow with her; and so shared, it seemed almost sweet. Years of sickness have stolen the freshness of her life, but, like the faded rose, the perfume of her love is richer than when in the full bloom of her youth and maturity. Together we have placed flowers in the caskets, and in the folded hand of the dead; together wept over little graves. Through storm and sunshine we have clung together; and now she sits with her knitting, her cap quaintly frilled, the old-styled kerchief crossed white and prim above the heart that has beat so long and truly for me, the dim blue eye that shrinkingly fronts the glad day; the sunlight, throwing her a parting far-well, kisses her brow, and leaves upon its faint tracery of wrinkles angelic radiance. I see, though no one else can, the bright and young face that won me first, shine through those withered features, and the growing love of forty years thrills my heart till the tears come. Say not again I can no longer be a lover. Though this form be bowed, God has implanted eternal love within. Let the ear be deaf, the eye blind, the hands palsied, the limbs withered, the brain clouded, yet the heart, the true heart, may hold such wealth of love, that all the power of death and the grave shall not be able to put out its quenchless flame.

IMPORTING tea not covered with colour prevents the Chinese passing off inferior leaves, hence Horniman's tea is the purest, cheapest, and best. Sold by 2,280 agents.—[Adv.]

CORRECT THE SYSTEM.—At this time of the year, perhaps more than any other, it behoves us carefully to attend to the organs of the stomach. Sudden cold or damps create a gripping looseness which we should study to remove or prevent. We alluded some time since to Cockle's celebrated Pills as being a corrective for this irregularity, and a correspondent remarks: "Since you noticed Cockle's Pills, I have also tried them. There is something in their ingredients that I, an old chemist, am unable to discover; they contain aloes, but the gripping effects so usual in most pills are here (Cockle's) destroyed. They are, as you say, a mild and soothing purgative, with nothing of a deleterious nature in their composition. I always use them in my family circle."—*South London News*, December 20, 1862.—[Adv.]

Wit and Wisdom.

"A sweet return," exclaimed the husband, when his wife threw the sugar-basin at him. "What is nothing?—A footless stocking without a leg."

Why is love at first sight like a seal?—Because it makes an impression.

Why is flannel like mahogany?—Because it is made into drawers.

Why is a dandy like a dog?—Because he has more collar than shirt.

Why is a woman who sells curds and whey the most independent person in the world?—Because she never gives way (whey) to any one.

Why were the days of Queen Elizabeth like the present?—Because long trines were in vogue.

An American once said that he had a nigger servant so black, that a piece of charcoal makes a white mark on him.

Newscaster.—"Now, my man, what is it?"

Eoy.—"I vouts a nillustrated newspaper with a norrid murder and a likeness in it."—Punch.

A LEICESTER auctioneer, meeting with "Ecco (!) Homo," on a painting, took it to be the name of "some foreign nobleman."

There is a schoolmistress in New South Wales, whose letters are thus addressed—"Mrs. Love, Harmony House, Concord, near Kissing Point."

A GENTLEMAN coming into his parlour one of the late cold mornings, said to his friend—"Why you have poked the fire, till you have nearly put a period to it." "Oh, no! I have not," he replied; "I have only put a *colon*" (colon on.)

LORD PENOSNEY bears three combs in his arms, to commemorate his descent from the Conqueror's barber! He may well commemorate such a descent. That would be a bold man who took the "Conqueror by the nose!"

"Make way here," said a member of a Republican deputation; "we are the representatives of the people."—"Make way yourself," shouted a sturdy fellow from the throng; "we are the people themselves."

QUEEN ELIZABETH.—A great lord of France, being entertained at Court, and the Queen asking him how he liked her ladies, replied, "It was hard to judge of stars in the presence of the sun."

An Irishman going to be hanged, begged that the rope might be tied under his arms, instead of round the throat; "for," said Pat, "I am so remarkably ticklish in the throat, that if tied there I'll certainly kill myself with laughter."

On a day for renewing the licenses of the publicans, in a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, one of the magistrates said to an old woman who kept a little ale-house, that he trusted she did not put any pernicious ingredients into the liquor; to which she replied, "There is nought *pernicious* put into our barrels but the *exciseman's stick*!"

EVIDENCE OF A JOCKEY.—The following dialogue was lately heard at an assize:—Counsel: What was the height of the horse?—Witness: Sixteen feet. Counsel: How old was he?—Witness: Six years. Counsel: How high did you say he was?—Witness: Sixteen hands. Counsel: You said, just now, sixteen feet.—Witness: Sixteen feet! Did I say sixteen feet? Counsel: You did.—Witness: If I did *say* sixteen feet it was sixteen feet!—you don't catch me crossing myself!

H. WALKER'S NEW NEEDLES.—The Patent Ridged-Eyes are easily threaded and work without the slightest drag. 100 post-free for twelve stamps. H. WALKER, Queen's Works, Leicester, and 45, Gresham Street, London.—[Advertisement.]

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Read the 6d. book, THE WONDERS OF THE GOLD DIGGINGS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, by a Successful Digger, who shows how any person can always get from 30s. to £25 a day, at a trifling outlay. DEAN and SON, 11, Ludgate-hill, London, and all booksellers or post-free for 7 stamps from Mr. Jones, publisher, Barnstable, Devon.

BRITANNIA THEATRE, HOXTON.—Every evening the Drama of WOMAN'S DEVOTION. On actors by the whole of the Company. To conclude with the Grand Christmas Pantomime entitled ABON WARSAN, THE SLEEPER OF BAGDAD, in which Tom Sayers ex-Champ, and his two Performing Mules, and Neapolitan Musicians will appear. Abon, Mrs. Lane, Clown, Mr. Louis, Harlequin, Mr. Evans, Pantaloon, Mr. Newham, Columbine, Mademoiselle C. Stephan, Sprite, Herr Stanten, Harlequin, &c. Crauford. Wonderful Transformation Scene.

THE DR. JOHNSON'S MUSIC HALL, Bolt-court, 151, Fleet-street.—Mr. R. De Brenner, the great Tenor singer, Mr. Benedict Vaughan, the celebrated Baritone, the Misses Hamilton and Melville, the famous duettists, Miss Georgina Smithson and Fred Hanbury, the most popular character singers of the day, with Hutton, the ventriloquist, and a host of other talented artists, appear every evening at the above elegant place of entertainment. Stalls to Hall 6d.

BENNETT'S WATCHES, 65 and 64, Cheap-side, in gold and silver, in great variety, of every construction and price, from three to sixty guineas. Every watch carefully examined, and its correct performance guaranteed. Free and safe per post. Money orders to JOHN BENNETT, Watch Manufacturer, 65 and 64, Cheap-side.

EDWARD SCRIVENER, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, &c., 19, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall, ten years principal assistant to the late Frederick Dent, of 61, Strand, respectfully solicits an inspection of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, Watches and Clocks, Jewellery, &c., all of the newest designs and best workmanship. Ladies' gold watches £6; gentlemen's ditto, £4; silver ditto, £3. Old gold and silver watches, plate, &c., taken in exchange. Strong silver lever watches, capped and jewelled in four hours for engineers, £26 6s. Free and safe per post. EDWARD SCRIVENER, 19, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall, London.

CLOCKS, ONE SHILLING.—The Everlasting, 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 6d., and 8s. 6d. Packed 6d. extra. Wholesale, &c., at FEEC'S Manufacturing, Toy and Fancy Warehouse, 280, Oxford-street, W. Agents Wanted, stamp for reply. Night Lamp Clocks, 18s. 6d.

PICTURE FRAMES—PICTURE FRAMES.—Maple and Gold Frames for the Foresters' Embellish, 2s. 6d. each.—New Gilt Frames, 10s. by 8in., 1s. 6d. by 12in., 1s. 6d. by 16in., 2s. Gilt Moulding 3s. per dozen 6ft. lengths.

W. JOVE, No. 12, Conduit-place, opposite the Great Western Hotel.

EMPLOYMENT FOR MALES and FEMALES.—Those that want Employment should send 24 stamps to Mr. A. RICHARDSON, No. 90, St. Paul's-road, Kensington-park, London. Per return, carriage paid, persons will receive an article to enable them to realize £2 10s. per week, and upwards.

ROYAL LIVER FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Enrolled by Act of Parliament 18 & 19 Victoria, for England, Ireland, and Scotland.

NOTICE To the Members of the Society.

Removal to NEW BRIDGE STREET, Blackfriars, E.C.

These New and Commodious Premises being suitable for the extensive business of this great and prosperous Society.

SAVED LAST TWELVE MONTHS, 27,625 19s. 11d. ACCUMULATED CAPITAL, JUNE, 1862, £25,620 17s. 7d.

AGENTS FOR LONDON:—R. BALDING, No. 9, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; D. WELLS, 140, Pentonville-road, North.

CHIEF OFFICE, 14, PRESBOT STREET, LIVERPOOL.

BRANCH OFFICES, 9, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; 949, Argyle-street, and 30, Hope-street, Glasgow.

11, Duke-street, Dublin, and In all the Principal Towns throughout the United Kingdom.

The following are the Benefits offered by the Society:—From 10 years to 35, 1s. per week, £25 at death.

" " 35, " " £15 " " " " 40, " " £10 " " " " 45, " " £5 " " " " 50, " " £3 " " " " 55, " " £2 " " " " 60, " " £1 " " " " 65, " " £0 10s. " " " " 70, " " £0 5s. " " " " 75, " " £0 2s. 6d. " " " " 80, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 85, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 90, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 95, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 100, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 105, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 110, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 115, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 120, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 125, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 130, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 135, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 140, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 145, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 150, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 155, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 160, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 165, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 170, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 175, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 180, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 185, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 190, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 195, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 200, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 205, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 210, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 215, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 220, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 225, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 230, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 235, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 240, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 245, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 250, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 255, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 260, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 265, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 270, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 275, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 280, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 285, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 290, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 295, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 300, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 305, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 310, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 315, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 320, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 325, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 330, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 335, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 340, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 345, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 350, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 355, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 360, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 365, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 370, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 375, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 380, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 385, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 390, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 395, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 400, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 405, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 410, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 415, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 420, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 425, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 430, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 435, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 440, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 445, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 450, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 455, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 460, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 465, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 470, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 475, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 480, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 485, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 490, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 495, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 500, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 505, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 510, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 515, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 520, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 525, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 530, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 535, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 540, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 545, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 550, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 555, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 560, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 565, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 570, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 575, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 580, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 585, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 590, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 595, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 600, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 605, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 610, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 615, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 620, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 625, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 630, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 635, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 640, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 645, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 650, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 655, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 660, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 665, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 670, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 675, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 680, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 685, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 690, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 695, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 700, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 705, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 710, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 715, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 720, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 725, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 730, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 735, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 740, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 745, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 750, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 755, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 760, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 765, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 770, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 775, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 780, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 785, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 790, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 795, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 800, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 805, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 810, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 815, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 820, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 825, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 830, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 835, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 840, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 845, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 850, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 855, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 860, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 865, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 870, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 875, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 880, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 885, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 890, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 895, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 900, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 905, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 910, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 915, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 920, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 925, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 930, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 935, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 940, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 945, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 950, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 955, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 960, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 965, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 970, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 975, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 980, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 985, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 990, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 995, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1000, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1005, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1010, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1015, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1020, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1025, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1030, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1035, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1040, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1045, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1050, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1055, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1060, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1065, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1070, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1075, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1080, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1085, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1090, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1095, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1100, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1105, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1110, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1115, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1120, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1125, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1130, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1135, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1140, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1145, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1150, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1155, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1160, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1165, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1170, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1175, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1180, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1185, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1190, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1195, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1200, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1205, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1210, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1215, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1220, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1225, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1230, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1235, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1240, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1245, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1250, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1255, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1260, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1265, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1270, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1275, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1280, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1285, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1290, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1295, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1300, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1305, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1310, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1315, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1320, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1325, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1330, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1335, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1340, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1345, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1350, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1355, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1360, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1365, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1370, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1375, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1380, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1385, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1390, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1395, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1400, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1405, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1410, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1415, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1420, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1425, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1430, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1435, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1440, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1445, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1450, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1455, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1460, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1465, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1470, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1475, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1480, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1485, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1490, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1495, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1500, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1505, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1510, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1515, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1520, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1525, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1530, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1535, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1540, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1545, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1550, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1555, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1560, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1565, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1570, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1575, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1580, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1585, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1590, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1595, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1600, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1605, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1610, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1615, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1620, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1625, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1630, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1635, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1640, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1645, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1650, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1655, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1660, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1665, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1670, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1675, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1680, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1685, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1690, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1695, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1700, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1705, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1710, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1715, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1720, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1725, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1730, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1735, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1740, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1745, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1750, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1755, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1760, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1765, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1770, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1775, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1780, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1785, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1790, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1795, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1800, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1805, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1810, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1815, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1820, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1825, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1830, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1835, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1840, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1845, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1850, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1855, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1860, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1865, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1870, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1875, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1880, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1885, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1890, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1895, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1900, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1905, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1910, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1915, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1920, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1925, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1930, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1935, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1940, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1945, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1950, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1955, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1960, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1965, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1970, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1975, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1980, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1985, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1990, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 1995, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 2000, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 2005, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 2010, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 2015, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 2020, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 2025, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 2030, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 2035, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 2040, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 2045, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 2050, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 2055, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 2060, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 2065, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 2070, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 2075, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 2080, " " £0 1s. 6d. " " " " 2085, " " £0

PIESSE AND LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS,
Of most exquisite Odour,
LABORATORY OF FLOWERS.
No. 2, NEW BOND-STREET. No. 2.

FELIX SULTANA'S CASSETTE, an
undying perfume for the pocket, is post-free.
FELIX SULTANA'S Beautiful Golden Cassette, which unceasingly emits a delightful fragrance, 2s. post-free.
FELIX SULTANA'S New Perfume, "Aunt Sally," ethereal and delicious, 1s. 6d. per bottle. Case of three, 4s. 3d. Free to any railway station for six extra stamps.
FELIX SULTANA, royal perfumer, 23, Foultry, London.

FELIX SULTANA'S CELEBRATED
LAVERGNE WATER—England's own perfume, unchangingly fragrant, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Cases containing six bottles, 8s. and 10s. 6d. FELIX SULTANA, royal perfumer, 23 and 24, Foultry, City, London.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—The Greatest and most useful invention of the day, AQUA AMARILLA—Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL and CO., Three King-court, Lombard-street, Perfumers to her Majesty, respectfully offer to the public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the human hair to its pristine hue—no matter at what age. The Aqua Amarilla has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored, one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. One bottle, price one guinea, will suffice.

HYDROPERFUMED FLUID FOR THE
HAIR AND SKIN.—It has done wonders for thousands of "sufferers," gentlemen's, and children's hair. It supersedes the use of oils, pomades, or washes, for improving the growth of the hair and giving it a healthy appearance. One bottle will prove its most astonishing properties. Every person should see or use this fluid, as it is a new Indian production in this country, and should be used at schools for children's hair, and at the sea-side, as it will mix with water, and keep the hair clean. Sold in bottles 2s. 3d., 4s., 7s., and 11s., by all chemists and druggists, and sent to all parts of the kingdom, by the sole manufacturer, C. DUNSBY, Hair Dresser, Wig Maker, and Hair Dyer. Address by post, 17, Shaftesbury terrace, Finsbury, E.C., near the Victoria Railway Station.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE.—GOD BLESS
THE PRINCE OF WALES, as a Four-part Song for Chorus.
Two-pieces.

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.—New
National Song. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. Sung with wonderful success by Mr. Sims Reeves. English and Welsh Words.

"At the concert of the Monmouthshire Artillery," "Llew Llywyo," says the report, "gave the song with electric success. The audience were carried away by the eloquent words and impassioned singing of the bardic vocalist." The song being vociferously encored, he repeated it in Welsh. The report continues, "It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm."—See the Bristol Mercury, Feb. 7.

THERE'S JOY IN MERRY ENGLAND.—
Song. Words by W. H. BELLAMY, Esq. Music by G. W. MARTIN, Conductor of the National Choral Society, Exeter Hall, 3s.

London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street and of all Music-sellers.

THE ANGLO-DANISH QUADRILLE, by
E. L. HIME, as Solo and Duo, price 4s. each, sent at half-price. This is the best set of quadrilles published for some time; the finale is admirable.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

THE ANGLO-DANISH VALSE, by E. L.
HIME, price 4s., sent at half-price. Most of the quadrilles bands perform this valse; it is graceful and elegant, and cannot fail to please.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

NEW SONGS.—"GENTLE BESSIE" and
"BIRD OF THE WILDERNESS." Two Songs by Mr. LIND, composed for and sung with the greatest success by Mr. Kennedy in his entertainment on the Songs of Scotland. Post-free for 15 stamps each.—DUFF and HODGSON, 20, Oxford-street.

PIANOFORTES.—International Exhibition.
—Jury Awards, Class 16, "Honourable Mention, MOORE and MOORE, JOHN and HENRY, for a Good and Cheap Piano." Pianofortes Extraordinary, rare excellence and purity of Tone, combined with Cheapness. Prices from Eighteen Guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.—Warehouses 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. Carriage free.

CONCERTINAS ... 5s. to £2.
FLUTES ... 2s. 6d. to £1 10s. VIOLINS ... 2s. to £8
HARMONIUMS ... 2s. 6d. to £1 10s. VIOLONS ... 2s. to £8
ORGAN ACCORDIONS ... 2s. 6d. to £1 10s. VIOLONS ... 2s. to £8
P. WATTS, 174, Fleet-street, E.C.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, 48 notes, full
compass, double action, well tuned, in case, 40s.; Superior, 60s. The same as formerly sold at 15 guineas. To be had at T. PROWSE'S, Manufacturer, 15, Hanway-street, Oxford-street, W. All orders must be accompanied by a post-office order or remittance to THOMAS PROWSE, Harmonist and Organ Accordion, three octaves, £3 10s.; with celestials, £3 10s.; with four stops, £3 10s. Extra for stand, 2s.

LENSES FOR CONSTRUCTING MICRO-
SCOPES.—Complete set, showing Animals, with instructions for using, post-free, fifty-four stamps. For Telescope showing Jupiter's moons, forty-two stamps. Illustrated Catalogue, two stamps.
FREDERICK J. COX, Optician, 27, Skinner-street, London, E.C.

PICTURE FRAMES.
Best and Cheapest in London. The coloured Illustrated Pictures framed and glazed in gilt moulding for 2s. each. The trade and Country Dealers supplied with marble and gilt moulding at the lowest prices, at GEORGE KEESE, 24, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, and 57, Drury-lane. Established 1800. Re-gilding in all its branches.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS
OFFICE FOR PATENTS.
4, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE, CHANCERY-CROSS.
Printed Instructions (gratis) as to the COST OF PATENTS for Great Britain or foreign countries. Advice and assistance in disposing of or working inventions. Apply personally or by letter to Messrs. FRENCH, HARRISON, PRINCE, Patent Office, 4, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross, W.C.

PATENT HOT-AIR APPARATUS, in cast
iron, consisting of prismatic tubes, to be applied to chimneys with ease and best results. This system combines all the advantages of ordinary fuel. Price, from £2 10s. to £4 10s. An apparatus in use can be seen every day at the office of M. LEWAL, 5, and 6, Philpot-lane, City.

PALMER and SUTTON'S ONE GUINEA
LEDGER, of good hand-made paper, and strongly bound in half or rough sheep, size 15 inches by ten, 90 pages; day book 10 inches by 7, 90 pages, similar binding, 10s. 6d. PALMER and SUTTON, Wholesale Stationers and Printers, 34 and 36, Crutched-lane, Mark-lane, and 218, Tottenham-court-road.

MAY DUDLEY;
OR, THE WHITE MASK.
REYNOLDS' MISCELLANY.

THE ORPHAN OF CHARNLEY,
BY MARGARET SLOUNT.
The opening chapters of this new and beautiful story are now publishing in No. 767 of
REYNOLDS' MISCELLANY.

The same number contains the continuation of the highly popular and exciting tale of
MAY DUDLEY,
BY M. J. ERYM.

ILLUSTRATED BY GILBERT, THWAITES, & Co.
Weekly, One Penny. Monthly Parts, 6d. Post-free, 8d.
London: J. DICKS, Strand, and all Booksellers.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.
Sold by all Medicine Vendors.

LOFTS' BRITISH DRAMA and Theatrical
Portfolio Gallery.
Each Number will contain either a popular Comedy, Tragedy, or Farce, &c., and a full-length Portrait of some Celebrated Actor, engraved in the best style. Price Two-pence Weekly.
No. 1, now ready, contains "Hamlet," complete, and a Portrait of Mr. Charles Kean.
London: JOHN LOFTS, 262, Strand, and all Booksellers.

THE LITTLE MODELLER.—How to make a
Cardboard Village, and a Model Railway. 48 Engravings.
THE MARIONETTE THEATRE; and How to Make it. With 22 Magic Marionettes. Post-free for three stamps.
THE MAGIC TOY MAKER. How to Make and Work the Darning Figures. 16 Engravings. Post-free for five stamps.
SHADOWS ON THE WALL, thrown by the Hands. 64 Engravings. Post-free for five stamps.
H. J. CLARKE and CO., 253 Strand.

BEADLE'S AMERICAN SIXPENNY
LIBRARY, published Monthly. The choicest works of popular authors. Each work complete, price 6d. Illustrated covers, containing a selection of American Romances, Tales, and Biographies. Thirty-six works have appeared in this series. Always in print. For sale by all Booksellers. List post-free.
BEADLE and CO., 44, Paternoster-row.

YOUR CARD, SIR.
50 ENGRAVED ADDRESS CARDS sent
post-free for 1s. 6d. in postage stamps.
300 Ivory Cards, with Name, Profession, and Address engraved thereon, for 2s. 6d. in stamps, to W. F. GOOD, Engraver, No. 8, Bishop-lane, Hull.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.—RIMMEL'S
PERFUMED WEDDING FAVOUR, ornamented with
Photographs of the Illustrations Pair. Price 1s. and 1s. 6d., with either portrait; or 2s. 6d. with both. Sent by post for 13, 19, or 31 stamps.
RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill.

LONDON GENERAL ADVERTISING COM-
PANY.—Office, 35, Godfrey-street, Chelsea.
Managing Director, Mr. J. WOOD. List of Stations forwarded on application.
Contracts per Week, Month, Quarter or Year.
The Best Stations in the Metropolis.
Note the Address—35, Godfrey-street, Chelsea.

SELLING OFF! SILKS AND FANCY DRESSES.
R. WILEY and SON respectfully announce
that they have now on sale 500 MOHAIR DRESSES, last year's patterns, at prices which must command a speed-clearance. Also upwards of 2,000 YARDS OF FANCY SILKS, which they have reduced to 2s. per yard. In addition they are offering a large number of RICH FLOUNCE SILK ROBES, at 37s. 6d., 45s., and 55s. the robe, recently charged 60s., 90s., and 110s. 1s. and 1s. 6d. LUDGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C., four doors from St. Paul's churchyard.

"GOSSIP ON DRESS."
OR HALF-AN-HOUR'S AMUSEMENT FOR
OUR FRIENDS AND CONSTITUENTS.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"It is not filled, as common-place professional houses might have tried to fill it, with such literary or intellectual remarks alone as can be brought round to and in professional assertion of the superior merits of Messrs. Moore. Occasionally, it is true, the great and undoubted superiority of that distinguished firm breaks through the literary veil; but it is rather as if their superiority was a matter of course, which the casuist took so thoroughly for granted, that without any effort on his part his conviction must now and then dawn through his writing."—LONDON REVIEW, Jan. 17, 1863.
"The reader will think it a very entertaining and instructive work, and would little imagine that it partook of the character of an advertisement."—COURT CIRCULAR, Jan. 10, 1863.
"This brochure is really what it says, 'Half-an-hour's Amusement'—the Author must have added—and instructive." We declare we have read every word of it, and that too, to edification."—PENNY NEWS, Jan. 11, 1863.
E. MOSES and SON,
Ready-made and Bespoke Tailors, Habit Makers, Woolen Drapers, Hatters, Hoisiers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters.
City Establishment,
154, 155, 156, 157, Minories; 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, Aldgate, Oxford-street Branch,
805, 507, 508, New Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, Hart-street,
Tottenham-court-road; 283, Euston-road.
Country Establishments:
187, 138, Tottenham-court-road; 283, Euston-road.
Sheffield and Bradford, Yorkshire.

BLACK GLASS SILKS, of PONSO'S Cele-
brated Make—warranted not to cut—24 inches wide—good quality at 2s. 6d. Extra super ditto, at 3s. 12d. Patterns by post. PORTER and GREGG, South London Drapery Warehouse, 17, 18, and 19, Beckford-row, Walworth.

FRED. BROWN, of 7, King William-street, City
(formerly of Abchurch-lane), is the Cheapest and Best House in London for Rugs, Bags, and Furnishings. Hosiery and Gloves 20 per cent. below the usual price. Fred. Brown's Best Black Kid Gloves, all sizes, for ladies or gentlemen, 2s. 6d., post free 3s. stamps.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE
THE PATENT FRENCH KITCHENER OR COOKING
STOVE to be seen in daily operation at 13, York-street, one door from Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A BONUS OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR CASH.
IMPORTANT TO WOOLLEN BUYERS.
JAMES PLATT and CO., 73, 81, Martin's-lane, and 28, Cranbourne-street, W.C., return to cash buyers five per cent., or 1s. out of 20s. Country orders honestly, carefully, and promptly executed. Parcels, value five pounds, sent free to any part of the kingdom. Patterns sent free.

GEE GARDINER'S KNIFE CLEANERS from
13, 24, 25, Fork Cleaners only 6d. The Cheapest and most useful known. Sold by ROBERT GARDINER, 49, BOROUGH, LONDON.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the best
articles at DEANE'S Ironmongery and Furnishing Warehouses. Established A.D. 1700. A Priced Furnishing List free by post.—DEANE and CO., (opening to the Monument), London-bridge.

3,148,000 of "SANGSTER'S
ALPACA" UMBRELLAS, for
which they have been awarded a
PRIZE MEDAL,
have been made under their Patent. These Umbrellas may be had of all Dealers, and should have Labels, bearing the words, "Sangster's Alpaca." Goods of their own Manufacture having the word "Makers."
W. and J. SANGSTER, PATENTERS,
140, ROBERT-STREET; 94, FLEET-STREET
13, ROYAL EXCHANGE; and 75, CHANCERY-LANE.
N.B.—Observe the Name.

SKINNER'S CLOTHING,
The Cheapest in London.
18, Aldgate High-street. City, and 56, High-street, Notting-hill, W.
Noted for Juvenile Clothing.

"EXCELSIOR DOUBLE THREAD,"
SEWING and EMBROIDERING MACHINES, with
stands, &c., complete, from 25 6s., the best and simplest in the world.
WRIGHT and MANN, 121, Holborn-hill, E.C., and Gipping Works, Ipswich.

W. F. THOMAS & CO'S PATENT
SEWING MACHINES.—PRIZE MEDAL.—Illustrated
Catalogues and specimens of the work of these celebrated machines (which in both sides alike) may be obtained at 66, New-gate-street, London.

THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE.
The simplest, cheapest, and most reliable yet offered. Price
25 6s., complete. E. C. FISHER & Co., 119, Cheapside, E.C.

J. MAPLE and CO'S BEDSTEADS, in Wood
or Iron, and Brass, fitted with furniture and bedding complete.
Full-size Iron Bedsteads, 6d.
Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

DINING AND DRAWING ROOM
FURNITURE.
The Eugene Easy Chair, price 25s.
The Prince of Wales Chair, price 35s.
The Vienna Easy Chair, price 35s.
The Paragon Couch, price 3 guineas.
The Prince of Wales Couch, price 3 guineas.
J. MAPLE and CO.,
145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road; 1 to 10 Tot's-cham-place.

THE BEST and only "PRIZE-MEDAL"
"MAIZENA."
It was also reported by the Jury (Class 3, Sec. A)
"EXCEEDINGLY RECOMMEND FOR FOOD."
The "Times" says—"It possesses the MOST NUTRITIOUS properties of the Indian Corn."—One trial will show its value.
For sale everywhere at 8d. per lb.

THE STANDARD LOCK-STITCH SEW-
ING MACHINES.—The cheapest Lock Stitch Machine in
the country. Price, only £5 10s. complete. E. C. FISHER & Co.,
119, Cheapside, E.C.

PITT BROTHERS, Manufacturers and Ex-
porters of THOMAS'S Sewing Machines, and all kind of
needles, Thimbles, Buttons, &c., &c., 34, Barbican, E.C.,
London. Works, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire. Established ten years.
The best and cheapest house in the trade.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
29, OXFORD STREET, W.C.
From the celebrated manufactory of LADD, WEBSTER and CO.,
Boston, U.S.A., which for beauty and simplicity of construction
are unequalled by any.—H. C. LEE & CO.

THE ROYAL SEWING MACHINES.
THIS Machine is unequalled by any other for
the simplicity it possesses, and the ease with which any
unexperienced person can work it. This is the result to which
the Engineer has devoted many years of study and labour, and
this result has been rewarded by the Jury of 1862.
Warranted one year. Facility of payments.

For Tailors, Upholsters, Boot and Shoe makers, &c., &c.
For Capmakers, Staymakers, and Dressmakers, &c., &c.
For Collars, Linen, Silk, Glove-making, Mantles, Shirts,
&c., &c., complete. 6 0 0
For Family Sewing, making Embroidery, &c., &c.
Machine making Button-holes, &c., &c. 12 0 0
494, NEW OXFORD STREET.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY AND TIME.—
Real Domestic Economy. All the sewing of the household
can be done by one of these portable and ingenious Sewing Ma-
chines, at 35s.—will sew a yard a minute. Also machines of
every description known in the market. Sold by C. T. JUDKINS,
22, Ludgate-street, London, E.C.

J. A. GREY and CO., 97, Cheapside, E.C.
Agents for the best PATENT NOISELESS LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES, peculiarly adapted for all kinds of man-
ufacturing and family sewing, and for the use of the
EASILY LEARNED AND MODERATE IN PRICE.

THE PARKER SEWING MACHINES are
beautiful, first-class, rapid, noiseless, double-locked, elastic
stitch machines. Price, complete, £5. Liberal discount to agents
and large buyers. Warehouse, 9, Bow-lane, Cheapside. EATON
and CO., sole importers. Agents Wanted.

WHAT A PITY!
MUCH MONEY BUT NO MORE DIGES-
TION. DRAGGERS DIGESTIVES
28, RETAIL OF RETAIL 28s.
For Box. PEPSINE, For Box.

Prepared according to the Formula of F. Berthe.
These Druggists are the most powerful and the most agreeable
digestive for persons who have painful digestion. Easy and
agreeable in their use, their success is always certain.
A box will be forwarded prepaid to any part of the United King-
dom, on receipt of 2s. 6d. in postage stamps, sent to Mr. Furze.
Retail in London: MESSRS. DINEFORD & CO., 172, New
Bond-street, and at the principal chemists in every large town
in the United Kingdom.
Wholesale, E. PEREAU, 5, St. Andrew's-hill, E.C., London.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
CHARDIN HADAN COURT'S
The Best and Oldest
PERFUMER IN PARIS.

Extracts, Toilet-water and Vinegar, Dentifrice, Pomades, Soaps.
Pasties for the Hands, &c.
May be obtained in all the large towns of the
United Kingdom.
WHOLE DEPOT IN LONDON:
M. PEREAU, ST. ANDREW'S HILL, DOCTORS' COMMONS,
LONDON.

GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER
WORKS, 257, Tottenham-court-road, eight doors past
Great Russell-street, from Oxford-street. Established 1847.
WATERPROOF SHEETING of every DESCRIPTION. Costa,
from 6s. 6d.—Capes, from 2s. 6d.—Gutta Percha, from 1d.
per foot.—Hose for Watering Gardens, 60 feet with brass work,
from 50s.—Every article for the Photographer manufactured and
made to order. Gas Tubing from 3d. per foot.—Leather Galvan,
from 6s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.—Lamp-glass, from 2s. to 6s. 6d.—Gas Stoves,
with Tube, from 4s. 6d. Old Gutta Percha bought.—JAMES
BARNARD, Proprietor.

IF YOU WANT
WARM AND COMFORTABLE FEET,
PURCHASE R. and J. DICK'S GUTTA
PERCHA BOOTS AND SHOES.
Especially manufactured for winter wear.
SIGN OF THE LIFE BOUY.
Ladies' Elastic Side and Side-locked Boots, 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Ladies' Cashmere Boots, 3s. to 5s.
Gentlemen's Elastic Side Boots, 9s. to 11s.
123 High-street Whitechapel, and 176, Queen-street, Portsea.

TEETH (by Her Majesty's Letters Patent) of
the best quality, and without springs, supplied by Messrs.
HEAD, the old-established Dentists, 3, House-sure, Cavendish-
square, and 8, Broad-street, Whitechapel, City. On pure gold plate,
the upper or lower set, 25s.; on vulcanized India-rubber soft gums,
from 12s. 6d. to 15s.; set, 25s. 10s.; stopping, 10s. 6d. Unless per-
fect satisfaction be given, no charge made. Attendance at
173, North-street, Brighton.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA
is the best and only remedy ever discovered for preserving
strengthening, beautifying, or restoring the Hair, Whiskers, of
Houses, and preventing them turning grey.—Sold in bottles,
3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s., by C. and A. OLDRIDGE, 22, Wellington-street,
Strand, London, W.C., and all Chemists and Perfumers.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO'S CHERRY TOOTH
PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder gives the
teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and
imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.
Manufactory, 13, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

TEETH.—By Mr. ESKELL'S invention, of
which he is the sole Patentee (protected 17th July, 1860),
ARTIFICIAL TEETH, to last a lifetime, are MADE and FITTED
in a few hours, without pain or extractions, no wires nor fasten-
ings required, and detection impossible. Comfort guaranteed.
Mr. ESKELL'S Treatise, which fully explains his invention, post-free
for seven stamps. Consultations free. Terms strictly moderate.—
4, Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, and 39, Bennett's-hill, Birming-
ham.

DRESSING-CASES and DRESSING-BAGS.
A choice of upwards of 500 of the best manufacture, and
suitable in the most complete manner for Ladies or Gentlemen.
DESPATCH-BOXES, INKSTANDS, ENVELOPES, CASES, BOOK-
SLIDES, RETICULES, PURSES, BLOTTING-BOOKS, &c. The
public supplied at TRADE PRICES.
PARKINS and GOTTO, 24 and 25, Oxford-street, London.

AT HOME! WEDDING STATIONERY!
The Newest and most Fashionable Designs.
PARKINS and GOTTO, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

NO CHARGE AT PARKINS and GOTTO'S
for Plain Stamping Writing-paper and Envelopes. Coloured
Stamping reduced to 1s. per 100. Parties can bring their own Die
Crest, Initial, and Address. Dies cut at half-price. The public
supplied with every kind of stationery at trade price.
PARKINS and GOTTO, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

5,000 CHURCH SERVICES, from 4s. 6d.
Elegantly Mounted.
4,500 Pocket Pews, and Family BIBLES, 10s. to 3 guineas.
PARKINS and GOTTO, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL promotes
the Growth, Restores, and Beautifies the Human Hair.
Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s., equal to four small and 21s. per bottle. Sold
at 20, Hatton Garden, and by chemists and perfumers.

BACHELOR'S INSTANTANEOUS
COLUMBIAN HAIR DYE.—The very best Dye to be
had. Dyes Brown and Black. Each Case guaranteed to give
satisfaction, or the money returned for any unused part. The
Sole Wholesale Agents, R. HOVENDEN & SONS, London.
To be had of all Hairdressers, price 6s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per Case.

NEVER DESPAIR! CAMERON'S BALM
of JAMAICA speedily and effectually produces WHISKERS
Mustaches, and Eyebrows; promptly checks greyness or falling
off. Sold in bottles, at 2s., 4s., 6s., and 8s. London Agents,
Butler and Crisp, 4, Cheapside; Sanger and Co., 130, Oxford-street
Imrie, 420, Strand; Sutton and Co., 10, W. Chancery. Sample
bottle forwarded on receipt of stamps, from the Manufactory, 12,
Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

THE IMPERIAL PATENT HAIR WEAVER,
at 6d., 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., and 12s. 6d., is the only article made which
waves the hair in three minutes, by means of two sets of corrugated
grooves, over one of which the hair is placed, and the undulations
compressed by the other. A per on in attendance to wave hair.
Depot, R. THOMAS, 70, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.
Forwarded on receipt of P.O.O., payable at Rathbone-place Office.
Agents wanted.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY & COGNAC
BRANDY.—This celebrated OLD IRISH WHISKY rivals the
finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very
wholesome. Sold in bottles, 5s. 6d. at the retail houses in London;
by the Agents in the principal towns of England; or wholesale
at 5, Great Windmill-street, W. Observe the red seal, pink label,
and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

FRENCH WINE BOTTLES,
Soda-water Bottles, Confectioners' Bottles, Drug, Dispensing
and Canteen Bottles, Wine, Ale, and Porter Bottles. AIRE and
CALDER GLASS BOTTLE COMPANY, Castleford; Free Trade
Wharf, Ratcliff; and 41, King William-street, E.C. The Patent
Stoppered Bottles of all kinds.

HAMS IN PERFECTION!!
Danish Hams, 7s.; New York, 8s.; Westphalia, 8s.; Butter,
1s. per pound. Family Cakes, 6s.; Sultanas, in fine condition,
from 8s. Russian or tongue, 21s. per dozen.
SHEPPARD, Provision Merchant, 88, Borough, E.C.

GENUINE FLOUR FOR FAMILY USE.
The Best in London.
Whites, for Pastry, &c., &c., 5s. 6d. per bushel (56 lbs.)
Household (recommended) 5s. 6d. do.
Seconds, for Bread, &c., &c., 5s. 6d. do.
Scotch Oatmeal, Wheat Meal, &c.
Delivered free. Terms, cash.
J. LAMMEN and CO., Family Millers,
151, Bishopsgate-street, and High-road, Tottenham.

PURE FLOUR.
W. and T. G. LITTLEBOY, Crommarsh
Mills, Wallingford, supply Families in all parts of
London with their celebrated Flour direct from the Mills. One
peck (14lbs) or upwards delivered carriage free. Whites, for
pastry and fancy bread, 8s. 6d. per bushel (56lbs); Households,
for bread-making, 7s.; Seconds, 6s. 6d.; Wheat Meal, for brown
bread, 5s. 6d. Best Oatmeal, direct from Scotland. Every descrip-
tion of Corn at Market-lane prices. Terms, cash. London Depot,
382, Oxford-street, W.

FLOUR, FREE FROM ADULTERATION.
To any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.),
Carriage Free. Whites, for pastry, at per bushel, 56 lbs.,
9s. 6d. Households, recommended for Bread-making, 9s.; seconds,
8s. 6d.; Meal, for brown bread, 5s. 6d.
Address, HORSNAIL and CATCHPOLE, Bullford Mill, Wil-
ham, Essex; or Goswell-road, City-road, E.C.

BRAGGS CHARCOAL BISCUITS from
Pure Vegetable Carbon, giving speedy relief in cases of
Indigestion, Flatulency, Acidity, Heartburn, &c. See report
in "Lancet," Aug. 30, 1862. Sold in tins, 1s., 2s., 4s., and 8s. each,
by J. L. BRAGG, Sole Manufacturer, 2, Wigmore-street. Also
by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Stevens, 112, Chancery; Harcock,
123, Fleet-street; Jaeger, 21, Upper-street, Islington; Lidwell,
130, High-street, Notting-hill; and Lamborough, 111, Holborn-
hill, and through all Chemists.

PRIZE MEDAL 1862.
AWARDED BY THE JURORS OF CLASS 1.
FOR THE SUPERIORITY OF THE
GLENFIELD STAROIL.
Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, Oilmen, &c.

EPPS'S SOCOLOA,
commonly called Epps's Homeopathic Cocoa,
is a most
DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

LICHEN ISLANDICUS, or ICELAND MOSS
COCOA, manufactured by DUNK and HEWITT, London.
Strongly recommended by the faculty in all cases of debility,
indigestion, consumption, and all pulmonary and chest diseases.
See testimonials of Dr. Hassall, Dr. Normandy, and others. To
be had everywhere, at 1s. 6d. per lb.

WHY GIVE MORE?
EXCELLENT TEAS, BLACK, GREEN,
AND MIXED.
2s. 8d. per lb.
NEWBOM and CO., 20, BOROUGH,
THE ORIGINAL TEA WAREHOUSE
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1745

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SAFETY
MATCH
Ignites only on the box.
Whitechapel-road, London, E.